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MARSHALL'S

SPELLING BOOK

OF THE

English Language;

OR,

THE TEACHER'S ASSISTANT:

IN WHICH THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF WALKER.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY ELIHU F. MARSHALL.

FIRST REVISED EDITION.

Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, late T. H. Carter & Co.

Concord, N. H.

PUBLISHED BY JACOB B. MOORE.

1827.

Educ T 158.27.523

Stud not this book for pleasure or shame for in it is the name of Jonathan Trumbull

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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixth day of February, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, *Elihu F. Marshall*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"*Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or the Teacher's Assistant, in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of common schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act "for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and "books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein "mentioned;" and also to the act entitled, "An act, supplementary to an act "entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of "maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during "the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of "designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,
Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

IN compliance with an invitation in the preface to the first edition, many judicious teachers have suggested a few alterations. some consequential, and others, perhaps, matters of taste or prejudice; but all deserving, as they have received, the author's attention. He has therefore availed himself of their experience, and made such improvements as he deemed compatible with the nature and design of his compilation.

The first material alteration is the substitution of a familiar description of the seasons, embellished with appropriate cuts, for a few pages of primitive and derivative words. Of these, however, it is believed that a sufficient number is still retained; while the reading lessons that have been added, treating, as they do, of objects familiar to the youthful mind, will increase the interest, without lessening the utility of the work.

A vocabulary of words of similar sound, but of various signification, has also been inserted in place of the table of scripture names.

Among the less important additions, are the numerical references affixed to those words, the pronunciation of which is governed by other than ordinary or obvious principles.—These figures refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation inserted in this work, while the different letters are defined, and the sounds of the vowels explained at large.

Although great care has been taken to preserve accuracy in the orthography, the accentuation, and the division of syllables in the former editions, several errours have unavoidably escaped. As the author of a spelling book lately published, has been at the trouble to enumerate them, and insert the catalogue in his preface, it is proper that I should state, by way of explanation, that many of the words, the orthography or pronunciation of which he considers erroneous, are in strict accordance with the text of Walker. I cannot better illustrate the difficulty of attaining to perfect accuracy than

by mentioning the fact, that even the sagacious author above alluded to, has left a far greater number of errours in his own work, than he has discovered in mine.

On the whole, it is believed that the improvements contained in the present edition of this spelling book, render it still more worthy of the distinguished encouragement it has heretofore received; and in the hope that it will be scrutinized with candour, and judged from its intrinsick worth, rather than the representation of interest or prejudice, it is submitted to the examination of the publick.

Rochester, 1828.

TO TEACHERS.

It should be observed, that all unaccented syllables, terminating with a Roman *e* preserve the antecedent vowel in the same syllable, long, as the *i* in pine, &c.; but when the concluding *e* is italick, the other vowel is short, as the *i* in examine, &c. The final *e* in accented syllables is mute, as the figures denote the sounds of the vowels over which they are placed. Walker pronounces many words in several ways; but generally in this work, the preferable one only is pointed out. Where any doubts exist, reference can be had to his large *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

There is perhaps no better mode of enabling the learner to turn to practical use what he has acquired in theory, than by teaching him to reply, with readiness, to various questions relating to his studies. A few, therefore, of these, with their answers, are given for the general direction of teachers.

Ques. What sound has *a* in bag?
Ans. It has the fourth sound as in fat.
Q. What sound has *e* in ten?
A. It has the second sound, as in met.
Q. What sound has *i* in wit?
A. It has the second sound, as in pin.
Q. What sound has *o* in vote?
A. It has the first sound, as in no

Q. What sound has *u* in bush?
A. It has the third sound, as in bull.

Thus scholars may be interrogated through all the tables. A few samples of questions on the principles of pronunciation are also given, as follows:

Q. What are the first principles or elements of pronunciation?
A. They are letters.
Q. How many are there?
A. Twenty-six.
Q. How are the letters divided?
A. Into vowels and consonants.
Q. How many vowels are there?
A. There are five.
Q. What are their names?
A. *a, e, i, o, u.* *Y* and *w* are vowels when they end a syllable or word.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

ON WHICH THE SUBSEQUENT WORK IS FOUNDED.

1. The first principles, or elements of pronunciation, are letters; which are twenty-six, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.—*See Principle* 1, *Walker's Dictionary.*

2. To these may be added, ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl, and &, or *et per se and.*

3. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants.*

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

4. A vowel, (of which there are five, viz. a, e, i, o, u,) is a simple sound, formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the sound commences, till it ends;—*y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable, or word; and consonants when they begin one.—*See p.* 5, *W.'s D.*

5. A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.—*See p.* 7, *W.'s D.*

6. The vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, are called *simple*, because they are formed by one conformation of the organs only; and *i* and *u* are called *compound*, because the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded.—*See p.* 8, *W.'s D.*

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

7. Two vowels, forming but one syllable, are a diphthong; as *ae* in *Cæsar*, *au* in *gaol*, *eo* in *people*, *oy* in *boy*, &c.—*See p.* 17, *W.'s D.*

8. Three vowels, forming but one syllable, are a triphthong; as *eau* in *beauty*, *iou* in *vicious*, &c.—*See p.* 17, *W.'s D.*

9. The consonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w*, when beginning a syllable; and they are all divisible into *mutes*, *semi-vowels*, and *liquids.*—*See p.* 14 *and* 18, *W.'s D.*

10. The *mutes* are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.—*See p.* 19, *W.'s D.*

11. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, and *g* soft, or *j*.—*See p.* 20, *W.'s D.*

12. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.—*See p.* 21, *W.'s D.*

13. The consonants are again divided into *sharp* or *flat*, *simple* or *aspirated*.—*See p.* 22, *W.'s D.*

14. The sharp consonants are *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, and *c* hard.—*See p.* 23, *W.'s D.*

15. The flat consonants are *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, and *g* hard.—*See p.* 24, *W.'s D.*

16. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.—*See p.* 25, *W.'s D.*

17. The aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters the sound to *sh*, *j*, or *zh*, as *t* in *motion*, *c* in *social*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission* or *fusion*, and *z* in *azure*, &c.—*See p.* 26, *W.'s D.*

18. The consonants are also divided into *labials*, *dentals*, *gutturals*, and *nasals*.—*See p.* 27, *W.'s D.*

19. The labials are *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g*. The gutturals are *k*, *g*, *c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are *m*, *n*, and *ng*.—*See p.* 28, *W.'s D.*

Vowels.

20. *A*, in its first orthographical application, has the *long*, *slender*, *open* sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *fate*, &c. The only exceptions are *have*, *are*, and *gape*. The *a* has the same sound when ending an accented syllable, as *paper*, &c. The only exceptions are *father*, *master*, and *water*.—*See p.* 73, 74, 75, &c. *W.'s D.*

21. *A*, in its second application, has what is called the long sound of the Italian *a*, as in *far*, &c.—*See p.* 78, *W.'s D.*

22. *A*, in its third application, has what is called the Saxon sound, as in *fall*, &c.—*See p.* 83, *W.'s D.*

23. *A*, in its fourth application, has the short sound of the Italian *a*, as in *fat*, &c. It sometimes is like *o* fig. 4, especially when it follows *w*.

24. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *me*, *glebe*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *se-cre-tion*, &c. except the words *where* and *there*, in which the first *e* is sounded like *a*, under figure 1st.—*See p.* 93, *W.'s D.*

25. The 2d sound of *e*, is that heard in *met*, *bed*, &c.

This sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*.—*See p.* 95, *W.'s D.*

26. The 1st *e*, in the poetick contractions *e'er*, and *ne'er*, is sounded like *a*, under figure 1. When *e* follows *r*, it is sounded like *u*, thus *lucre* is pronounced *lu-kur*.—*See p.* 98, *W.'s D.*

27. The vowel *e*, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into short *i*. *Faces* is pronounced *fa-ciz*.—*See* p. 99, *W.'s D.*

28. The *e*, in preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*, is generally mute.—*See p.* 104, *W.'s D.*

29. The first sound of *i* is heard in monosyllables terminating with *e* final, as in *pine*. When *i* terminates an accented syllable, it has the 1st sound. In monosyllables ending in *nd*, it has also its 1st sound, as *find*. In three words ending with *ld*, it has also its first sound, as *child, mild, wild*, and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*.—See *p.* 106, *W.'s D.*

30. The 2d sound of the *i* is heard in *pin, him;* and when ending an unaccented syllable it has nearly the sound of *e* under figure 1.—*See p.* 107, *W.'s D.*

31. When *i* is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, &c. *Virtue* is pronounced *ver-tshu*, &c. which approaches to the sound of *u* short, but if *i* precedes *r* followed by a consonant in a final syllable, it is a perfect *u* in sound, as in *bird*, &c. *See p.* 108, *W.'s D.*

32. *Mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, girl, whirl.* and *firm*, are exceptions to principle 31st; the *i* being sounded like *e* No. 2d.

33. When *i* comes before double or single *r*, followed by a vowel, it preserves its pure, short or 2d sound, as in *spirit*.

34. In words of French origin, and in some English words, *i* has the sound of *ee*.—*See p.* 111, *W.'s D.*

35. There is a remarkable sound of the vowel *i* in many words where it sounds equivalently to initial *y*.—This is occasioned by another vowel following it in an unaccented syllable, not preceded by any of the dentals. Thus *mil-ia-ry* is pronounced *mil-ya-ry*.—*See p.* 113, *W.'s D.*

36. When an accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, is preceded by *i* constituting a syllable, it has its pure 1st sound.

37. When *i* ends the 1st syllable, and the accent is on the 2d, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its first sound, as in *di-am-e-ter*, &c.—*See p.* 116, *W.'s D.*

38. *Chi*, *ci*, *cli*, *cri*, *li*, *pri*, and *tri*, being the first syllable, and the subsequent syllable having the accent on it, preserve the first sound of *i*.—*See p.* 120, *W.'s D.*

39. *Fi*, *mi*, *phi*, *pi*, *pli*, *ri*, *si*, *ti*, all preserve the *i* short, or sound number 2.

40. There is one rule of very great extent in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable (or last but one;) and that is, that the *i*, in the final syllable of such words, is short.—*See p.* 140, *W.'s D.*

41. Words ending in *ice*, *ile*, and *ise*, generally have the *i* short. Those ending in *ide*, *ize*, and *ife*, have the *i* long.—*See p.* 142, &c. *W.'s D.*

42. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as in *requite*; but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally short.

43. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive*; except the two verbs *live* and *give*, with their participles. But when the accent is not on this termination, it is always short, except the word be a gentile; as *Argive*, which gives the *i* long.—*See p.* 157, *W.'s D.*

44. The first and most particular sound of the letter *o*, is the sound given it in the alphabet; it requires the mouth to be formed similar to the letter, in order to pronounce it, as *no*, *so*, &c. This sound is likewise found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, &c.; and before *st*, it has frequently the 1st sound.—*See p.* 162, *W.'s D.*

45. The 2d sound of the vowel *o*, is that corresponding with double *o*, as *prove*, *move*, &c.—*See p.* 164, *W.'s D.*

46. The 3d sound of *o* is heard in *nor*, *for*.—*See p.* 167, *W.'s D.*

47. The 4th sound of *o* is heard in *not*, *hot*.—*See p.* 163, *W.'s D.*

48. The letter *o* is frequently sounded like *u* as in *mother*. In *woman*, *bosom*, *worsted*, and *wolf*, *o* is sounded like *u*, under figure 3d.—*See p.* 169, *W.'s D.*

49. The *o* is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable, beginning with *t*, as *button*, except when *x* precedes the *t*.

50. The 1st sound of *u* is heard in *tube*, or when end-

ing an accented syllable The letter *s* is exactly the pronoun *you.*—*See p.* 171, *W.'s D.*

51. The 2d sound of *u* is the short sound heard in *tub.*

52. The 3d sound of *u* is that heard in *bull, pull,* &c.

53. There is a strange deviation of this letter from its regular sound in the words *busy, business,* and *bury.* In the first two the *u* sounds like *i* under fig. 2.—*See p.* 78, *W.'s D.*

54. *Y* final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation.—*See p.* 180, *W.'s D.*

55. The 2d sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system,* and is equivalent to *i* fig. 2.—*See p.* 181, *W.'s D.*

56. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the 1st sound of *e*; thus *vanity,* if sound alone were consulted, might be written *van-i-tee.*—*See p.* 182, *W.'s D.*

57. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable; the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it, and this long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i.*—*See p.* 183, *W.'s D.*

58. That *w* final is a vowel is not disputed; when in this situation it is equivalent to *oo*; as in *vow.*—*See p.* 189, *W.'s D.*

59. A diphthong may be defined to be too simple vocal sounds by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; *ea, eu, ew, ia, ie, io, oi, ou, ow, oy, ua, ue, ui,* are the proper diphthongs; and as these diphthongs begin in that part of the mouth where *s, c* soft, and *t,* are formed, that coalescence ensues, which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous terminations, *sion, tion, tial,* &c.; and by a direct consequence, in those ending in *ure, une,* as *future, fortune,* &c.; for the letter *u,* when long, exactly coalesces with the preceding *s, c,* or *t,* and draws it into the aspirated hiss of *sh,* or *tsh.*—*See p.* 193 *to* 196, *W.'s D.*

60. The improper diphthongs are *ae, ai, ao, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ie, oa, oe, oo, ow.*—*See p.* 197, *W.'s D.*

61. The triphthongs having but two sounds, are merely ocular, and must be classed with the proper diphthongs: as, *aye, eau, eou, ieu, iew, oeu.*—*See p.* 198, *W.'s D.*

62. *Ae* is sounded as *e.*—*See p.* 199, *W.'s D.*

Ai is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—also like *e* fig. 2.

Ao is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 212. *W.'s D.*

Au is sounded like *a* under fig. 3, except when followed by *n* and another consonant. They also sound like *o* fig. 4.

Aw is sounded like *a* under fig. 3.—*See p.* 219, *W.'s D.*

Ay is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 220, *W.'s D.*

Aye is sounded like *a* under fig. 1, except when it comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, when it is sounded like *ai* in *Captain*, pronounced *captin.*

63. *Ea* has the first sound of *e*, and this is called its regular sound: it has another called its irregular sound, equivalent to the 2d sound of *e.*—*See p.* 226, *W.'s D.*

64. When *ea* comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, or *u* number 2.—*See p.* 237, *W.'s D.*

65. *Eau* is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language.—Its sound is that of *o* number 1.—*See p.* 245, *W.'s D.*

66. *Ee*, diphthong in all words, except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e*, formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly. This, however, with some, is a controvertible point, and *ee* may be considered as equivalent to the long *e.*

67. *Ei* seems to be the same as *ey* when under the accent, which is like long slender *a*, synonymous with *a* fig. 1.

68. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* under fig. 1, in many words. In some, that of *i* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 250, *W.'s D.*

69. *Eo* is quite anomalous in its sound, being sometimes divided, at others sounded like *e* number 1 or 2.—*See p.* 256, *W.'s D.*

70 *Eou*, preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, melts them into the sound of *j* or *tsh*: thus *hideous* and *pitcous* are pronounced *hidje-ous* and *pitsh-e-ous.*—*See p.* 263, *W.'s D.*

71. *Eu*, or *u*, is generally sounded like *u* under fig. 1. The exception frequently is, that *u* sounds like *oo* when it follows *r.* Likewise *ew* is pronounced like *u* long, excepting in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, which are *sho*, *stro*, and *so.* *Eeve* is pronounced *yew.* *Evo*, when preceded by *r*, is sounded like *oo.*

72. *Ey*, when the accent is on it, is sounded like *ay*, or *ei* in *vein.* *Key* and *key* are the only exceptions. When *ey* is unaccented, it is sounded like *ee.* *Eye* is like the initial *I.*

73. *Ia*, in the terminations *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable.—*See p.* 272, *W.'s D.*

74. The regular sound of *ie* is that of *ee.*—*See p.* 275, *W.'s D.*

75 In the numerical terminations *ieth*, the vowels ought always to be kept distinct.—*See p.* 279, *W.'s D.*

76. When this diphthong helps to form the plural of nouns, it retains either the long or short sound as the *y* did in the singular, as, *fly* makes *flies*. The same may be observed of the third persons and participles of verbs.—*See p.* 282, *W.'s D.*

77. *Ieu* occurs in few words, and is sounded like *u* number 1, except in the word *lieutenant*, where it is sounded like *e* (under fig. 2.) and *v* as *lev-ten-ant*.—*See p.* 284, *W.'s D.*

78. When the accent falls on the first of the letters *io*, they form two distinct syllables, as in *violet*.—*See p.* 287, *W.'s D.*

79. In the very numerous termination *ion*, *io* is pronounced in one syllable like *u* number 2, except when it is preceded by a liquid, as *minion*, &c. where *io*, though but one syllable, is heard distinctly: the same may be observed when it is preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*, where these vowels are heard separately. But *tion* and *sion* are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb *shun*.—*See p.* 290, *W.'s D.*

80. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s*: in this case the *t* goes into *tsh*.—*See p.* 291, *W.'s D.*

81. The triphthong *iou*, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is generally heard distinctly in two syllables; as in *various*, *glorious*, *abstemious*, *ingenious*: but when preceded by the dentals *t*, soft *c*, and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like *shus*.

82. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious*, *odious*, &c. pronounced as if written *te-je-us*, *o-je-us*, &c.; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow. *Indian* is pronounced *in-je-an*.—*See p.* 293, *W.'s D.*

83. The diphthong *oa* is regularly pronounced as the *o* under number 1, excepting in *broad*, *abroad*, and *groat*.—*See p.* 295, *W.'s D.*

84. *Oe* is seldom found in the English, but in the learned languages it is sounded like single *e*, as in *An-toe-ci*.—*See p.* 296, *W.'s D.*

85. The general and almost universal sound of the diphthong *oi*, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *metre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil*, and many other words.

86. The regular sound of the diphthong *oo* is that heard in *moon, soon,* &c. *Oo* has also a short sound as in *wool,* &c. pronounced wŭl.

87. *Ou* is the most regular assemblage of vowels in our language, as in *bound, found,* &c. which may be called its proper sound. It has also a sound like that of *u* under fig. 3, in many words.—*See p.* 313, *W.'s D.*

88. The 3d sound of *ou* is heard in *wou,* &c. 4th sound is heard in *though,* &c. 5th sound, in *ought,* &c. 6th sound in *would,* &c. 7th sound, in *cough,* &c.

89. The elementary sound of the diphthong *ow* is the same as the first sound of *ou,* and is heard in *how, now,* &c. but *ow* sounded similarly to *o* under figure 1st, obtains in many words, as *slow, crow,* &c.—*See p.* 322, *W.'s D.*

90. The diphthong *oy* is but another form of *oi,* and is pronounced exactly like it.—*See p.* 329, *W.'s D.*

91. When the *a* in the diphthong *ua* is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w,* which unites both into one syllable. The *u* after *g* is silent as in *guard,* &c.—The *a* has many times also the sound of *o* fig. 4.

92. The diphthong *ue* like *ua* when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w.*—*See p.* 334, *W.'s D.*

93. The diphthong *ue,* when in a final syllable, sinks the *e,* and the *u* is sounded as under No. 1st, except in words where the *r* comes before *u;* in this case it is sounded like *oo.* In some words *u* is silent and *e* pronounced; in others again *u* and *e* are both dropped.—*See p.* 335, *W.'s D.*

94. The *u* in the diphthong *ui,* as in *ua* and *ue,* when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w.* The *u* after *g* is mute, as in *guilt.* When this diphthong is preceded by *r,* it is pronounced like *oo,* as in *bruise,* &c.

95. The diphthong *uy,* with the accent on it, sinks the *u,* and pronounces the *y* like *i* under fig. 1. But when the accent is not on this diphthong, it is sounded like *e* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 345, *W.'s D.*

96. *A Table of the simple and Diphthongal Vowels referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this work.*

1 a. The long slender English *a,* as in fate, paper, &c. p. 20 in this book, (*or* 73 in Walker's Dictionary.)

ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X
Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

ITALICK LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z &.

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THE ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		*Italick.*		*Names of Letters.*
a	A	*a*	*A*	a
b	B	*b*	*B*	bee
c	C	*c*	*C*	see
d	D	*d*	*D*	dee
e	E	*e*	*E*	e
f	F	*f*	*F*	eff
g	G	*g*	*G*	jee
h	H	*h*	*H*	aitch
i	I	*i*	*I*	i, *or*, eye
j	J	*j*	*J*	jay
k	K	*k*	*K*	kay
l	L	*l*	*L*	el
m	M	*m*	*M*	em
n	N	*n*	*N*	en
o	O	*o*	*O*	o
p	P	*p*	*P*	pee
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	cue
r	R	*r*	*R*	ar
s	S	*s*	*S*	ess
t	T	*t*	*T*	tee
u	U	*u*	*U*	u, *or*, you
v	V	*v*	*V*	vee
w	W	*w*	*W*	double u
x	X	*x*	*X*	eks
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	wy
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	ze
&		&		and

Double LETTERS.

ff, fi, fl, ffl, ffi.

TABLE I.

Lesson I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca			co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku

Lesson II.

ga			go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu

Lesson III.

ra	re	ri	ro	ru
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu

Lesson IV.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

Lesson V.

al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur

Lesson VI.

as	es	is	os	us
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Lesson VII.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu

Lesson VIII.

bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu

Lesson IX.

cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

Lesson X.

spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
qua	que	qui	quo		quy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
	ce	ci			cy
	ge	gi			gy

Lesson XI.

ska	ske	ski	skǫ	sku	sky
tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
sca			sco	scu	

Lesson XII.

spla	sple	spli	splǫ	splu	sply
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

TABLE II.

Fāte, fär, fȧll, fȧt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn,—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt —tūbe, tŭb, bŭll—indicate the sound of the vowels.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page, and mark the sounds of the vowels in all the words over which they are placed. The *a* in *pag, fag*, &c. has the 4th sound.

Words of One Syllable.

Lesson I.

Bȧg	bĭg	bŏg	bŭg	dĕn	căp	bĭt	dŏt
fag	dig	dog	dug	hen	gap	cit	got
cag	fig	fog	hug	men	lap	hit	hot
gag	gig	hog	lug	pen	map	pit	jot
hag	pig	jog	mug	ten	rap	sit	lot
rag	wig	log	tug	wen	tap	wit	not

Go up. Is he up? We do so.

Go in. So am I. Do so to us.

Go on. Do go on. Do as we do.

Lesson II.

Măn	fŏb	bȧd	bĕd	bĭd	fŏp	bĕt	bŭt
can	job	had	fed	did	hop	get	cut
pan	mob	lad	led	lid	lop	let	hut
ran	rob	mad	red	hid	mop	met	nut
van	sob	sad	wed	rid	top	yet	rut

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn

Lesson III.

Bĕlt	gĭlt	bănd	blĕd	brăg	clŏd	brăd
melt	hilt	hand	bred	drag	plod	clad
felt	milt	land	fled	flag	shod	glad
pelt	jilt	sand	shed	stag	trod	shad

Lesson IV.

Clŏg	glŭt	blăb	chăb	dămp	bŭmp	mĕnd
flog	shut	drab	club	camp	jump	bend
frog	smut	crab	drub	lamp	lump	lend
grog	slut	scab	grub	vamp	pump	send

A tin box. An old man.
A mad dog. A bat can fly.
A red mug. Eat a bit.
A fly may get in a cup of hot tea.

Lesson V.

Bind	bōld	cāll	bĭll	bĕnt	bĕst	brĭm
find	hold	fall	fill	dent	lest	grim
mind	sold	gall	hill	lent	nest	skim
kind	fold	hall	kill	sent	jest	swim
wind	gold	tall	mill	went	pest	trim

Lesson VI.

Lăce	dice	făde	bide	cāge	bāke	dine
mace	mice	lade	ride	page	cake	fine
trace	nice	made	side	rage	make	pine
pace	rice	wade	wide	wage	wake	wine
face	lice	jade	tide	sage	lake	mine

Lesson VII.

Gāle	cāpe	pīpe	cōpe	dire	dāte	dive
pale	rape	ripe	hope	hire	hate	five
sale	tape	wipe	rope	fire	gate	hive
vale	ape	type	pope	wire	fade	rive

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Lesson VIII.

Dŏte	file	dăme	fâre	bŏre	bŏne	nŏse
mote	bile	fame	mare	fore	hone	dose
note	pile	came	rare	tore	cone	hose
vote	vile	name	tare	wore	tone	rose

A dog met a bad boy and bit him.
All of us, my son, are to die;
And if we do no ill, we go to joy.
Go not in the way of bad men.

TABLE III.

Lesson I.

Blănk	blŭsh	flēet	brăce	price	brine
flank	flush	sheet	chase	slice	shine
frank	plush	street	grace	spice	swine
prank	crush	greet	space	twice	twine

Lesson II.

Bănd	blĕss	crime	brŏke	blăde	blăme
grand	dress	chime	choke	spade	flame
stand	press	prime	cloak	trade	shame
strand	stress	slime	smoke	shade	frame

Lesson III.

Brăke	glâre	brăve	hĕnce	mince	blēed
drake	share	crave	fence	since	breed

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Lesson 3.

Brāke	glāre	brāve	hĕnce	mĭnce	blēed
drake	share	crave	fence	since	breed
flake	snare	grave	pence	prince	speed
spake	spare	shave	sense	rinse	steed

Lesson 4.

ând	ĭll	āge	hĭs	rĭch	lĕss	dūke	līfe
act	ĭnk	aim	has	held	mess	mule	wife
apt	făct	aid	hast	gift	kiss	rule	safe
ĕll	fan	ace	hath	dull	miss	time	male
ebb	lĕft	ale	add	till	tush	tune	save
egg	self	ape	ĕlf	will	hush	mute	here
end	else	ice	pen	well	desk	maze	robe

The eye of God is on us all the day.
We do no act but He can see it.
If we go in or out, His eye is on us.

Lesson 5.

Glāde	snāke	trăct	clănk	clămp	blăck
grade	glaze	pact	crank	champ	crack
shave	craze	plant	shank	cramp	match
wave	prate	sang	plank	spasm	patch
quake	slate	fang	clŭmp	splash	fĕtch
stage	shape	rang	thump	crash	vetch

Lesson 6.

Mīne	sīre	strīfe	brīde	brĭck	strīve
spīne	quīre	fīfe	chīde	kĭck	spīke
vīne	spīre	trīte	glīde	chĭck	splīce
gripe	mīre	quīte	prīde	clĭck	strīke
snīpe	smīte	squīre	vīce	lĭck	rīde
strīpe	spīte	spīke	trīce	stĭck	wīde

nó, móve, nór, nót—túbe, tůb, hůll.

Examples of the formation of the plural from the singular, and of other derivatives, in

LESSON VII.

nàme,	nàmes	cămp,	cămps	slàve,	slàves
dame,	dames	clamp,	clamps	brave,	braves
gale,	gales	lamp,	lamps	stave,	staves
scale,	scales	scalp,	scalps	mate,	mates
cape,	capes	map,	maps	state,	states
grape,	grapes	plant,	plants	mind,	minds
crane,	cranes	plank,	planks	line,	lines
shade,	shades	flag,	flags	snare,	snares
grade,	grades	bank,	banks	snake,	snakes

All work and no play, màkes Jack a dull boy:
But all play and no work, makes him a mere toy.
In a few weeks I hope to read well.
I will make the best use of my time.

LESSON 8.

càke,	càkes	chăp,	chăps	shàke,	shàkes
flake,	flakes	flank,	flanks	spade,	spades
hope,	hopes	shine,	shines	pipe,	pipes
note,	notes	slope,	slopes	wire,	wires
blote,	blotes	fold,	folds	hive,	hives

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cūbe,	cūbes	vōte,	vōtes	pīne,	pīnes
grave,	graves	cone,	cones	fade,	fades
street,	streets	bone,	bones	mĭll,	mĭlls
sheet,	sheets	clŭb,	clŭbs	hill,	hills

LESSON 9.

side,	sides	life,	lives	tōe,	tōes
vale,	vales	hive,	hives	woe,	woes
wife,	wives	drive,	drives	doe,	does
pâd,	pâds	drove,	droves	brĭck,	brĭcks
lad,	lads	robe,	robes	kick,	kicks
blank,	blanks	spŏt,	spŏts	stick,	sticks
chōke,	chōkes	flag,	flags	brīde,	brīdes
cloak,	cloaks	māre,	māres	fire,	fires
smoke	smokes	tare,	tares	smâll,	smâlls
flame,	flames	grate,	grates	swim,	swims
stând	stânds	smite,	smites	trick,	tricks

I hope I shall not be a dunce. I wish I could write. Here is a new book. I know how to read it. I am glad I can read. Take pains. Try to read well.

TABLE IV.

Words of two syllables.

When the stress of voice falls on a vowel, it is necessarily long, and is marked by the figure 1. When the stress of voice falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is necessarily short, and is marked by figure 4, if it be *a* or *o*; but if it be *e*, *i*, or *u*, it is marked by figure 2.

The figures are placed over the vowels of the accented syllables; and one figure marks all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by another figure.

nȧ, nóve, nŏr, nŏt:—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Bȧ ker	fē ver	hŭ man	mŏ dish
bri er	fi nal	i cy	mo ment
ci der	fla grant	i dol	ne gro
cra zy	flu ent	i vy	o ver
cri er	fo cus	ju ry	pe gan
cru el (71)	fru gal	ju lap	pa pe-
di al	fu el	la dy	pa pist
di et	glo ry	la zy	pi lot
du ty	gi ant	le gal	pli ant
dy er	gra vy	li ar	po et
dra per	gru el (71)	li on	pre cept
fa tal	ho ly	ma ker	pru dent
qui et	spi der	va grant	âm ber

Clean your teeth. Wash your mouths. Then your breath will be sweet. Take some bread and cheese. Who gave you these pears? James gave them to us. Thank him for them.

rȧ ker	stŏ ry	vȧ ry	ân kle
re al	stu dent	vi per	bal lad
ri der	stu pid	vi tal	bank er
ri ot	ta per	vo cal	ban ter
rŭ by (71)	tra der	wa fer	bap tist
ru in (71)	ti dings	wa ges(27)	bat ter
ru ler (71)	to ry	wa ger	bĕt ter
ru ral (71)	to tal	wo ful	bit ter
sȧ cred	tri al	âb bot	blun der
se cret	tru ant (71)	ac tor	buf fet
sha dy	tu mult	ad der	bur gess
si lent	tu tor	ad vent	câr rot
so ber	va cant	al um	chan ne

F'ate, făr, fall, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

chăp man	făc tor	gĕn try	în step
chap ter	fag ot	gib bet	in to
chat ter	fan cy	gip sy	jes ter
chĭl dren	phan tom	glim mer	ken nel
chil ly	fat ling	glit ter	kin dred
cin der	fĕr ret	gul let	king dom
cut ler	fil let	gun ner	kins man
dăn ger	flăn nel	gus set	lăd der
an gel	flat ter	gut ter	lan tern
dĭf fer	flŭt ter	hăm let	lap pet
din ner	frăn tick	hand sel	lat ter
drum mer	fŭn nel	hap py	lĕt ter
el der	găl lop	hĭn der	lim ber

There is a poor fly in the milk. Take it out. Put it on this dry cloth. Poor thing! It is not quite dead: it moves; it shakes its wings; it wants to dry them: see how it wipes them with its feet.

ĕm bers	găm mon	hŏn dred	lĭm ner
em blem	gan der	hun ter	lit ter
en ter	gar ret	in sect	luc ky
măm mon	pam per	rec tor	shăt ter
man na	pan nel	rem nant	shĕp herd
man ner	pan try	rev el	shil ling
mă tron	pat tern	ren der	sig nal
mĕm ber	pă tron	ren net	sil ver
mer ry	pĕn cil	rub bish	sin ner
mil ler	pen ny	săd dler	slăt tern
mit ten	pep per	sal ad	slĕn der
mur der	pil lar	san dy	slum ber
mud dy	pil fer	sat in	smug gle

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

mŭr mur	pĭl grim	scăn dal	sŭp per
mŭt ter	plum mĕt	scat ter	spir it
nŭm ber	pup py	sĕl dŏm	splen did
nut meg	răm mer	sel fish	splen dour
nurs ling	ran som	sen tence	splin ter
stăm mer	tĭm ber	ut ter	cŏn quest
sŭb ject	tren cher	wed ding	con sul
sud den	trum pet	wil ful	con vert
suf fer	tum ble	wil ling	doc tor
sul len	tur key	wis dom(48)	dros sy
sul try	vel lum	art less	dol lar
sum mon	vel vet	art ist	fod der
tăl ly	ves sel	ăf ter	fol ly
tan ner	vic tim	chop per	fop pish
tat tle	vul gar	com ment	hor rid
tĕm per	ug ly	com mon	joc key
ten der	un der	con duct	jol ly
ten dril	up per	con cord	mot to
ten ter	ut most	con gress	on set
ŏf fice	sŏt tish	kĕr nel	sĕr mon
of fer	clĕr gy	mer cy	ser pent
pot ter	er rand	per fect	ser vant
rob ber	her mit	per son	ver min

TABLE V.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

A bāse	a māze	be hōld	con sūme
a bide	as pire	com ply	con trol
a dore	a tone	com pute	cre ate

Fāte, fär, fāll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

a like	at tire	com plete	de cide
al lude	be fore	con fine	de clare
a lone	be have	con jure	de duce
de fy	en force	in flame	pro mote
de fine	en gage	in trude (71)	re bate
de grade	en rage	en sure (71)	re buke
de note	en rol	in vite	re cite
de pute	en sue	mis name	re cline
de rive	en tice	mis place	re duce
dis like	en tire	mis rule (71)	re late
dis place	e vade	mis take	re ly
dis robe	for sworn	mo rose	re mind

There is a poor blind man at the door. He does not see us though we are so near him. A boy leads him from door to door. O! it is a sad thing to be blind! Poor man!

dis taste	fore seen	par take	re plete
di vine	im brue (93)	per spire	re vere
e lope	im pale	po lite	se duce
en dure	in cite	pre pare	sub lime
su pine	ad dict	de duct	en camp
supreme	ad dress	de fect	en rich
sur vive	ad mit	de fend	e vent
tra duce	a mend	de press	e vince
trans late	a midst	de range	ful fil
un bind	ar range	de tect	fi nance
un fold	as cend	di rect	gal lant
un fold	be set	dis band	him self
un glue	ca nal	dis miss	im pend

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

un kind	col lect	dis sent	im plant
un lace	com pel	dis tinct	im press
un ripe	con duct	dis trust	im print
un safe	con tend	dis tract	in cur
ab rupt	con tent	dis turb	in dent
ab surd	cor rect	ef fect	in fect
ac cept	cor rupt	e mit	in fest

A fine melon. A cobbler mends old shoes.
A cold winter. Linen is made of flax.
A warm cottage. The robin sings sweetly.
The tidy girl. Bees make wax and honey.

in flict	por tend	se dan	un hurt
in stil	pre tend	se lect	un man
in struct	pre dict	sub ject	de bar
in vest	pro ject	sub mit	de part
mis give	pro tect	sub tract	dis arm
mis print	pro test	sus pense	dis card
mis trust	re cant	trans act	em balm
mo lest	re flt	trans cend	em bark
neg lect	re lax	trans gress	en chant
ob struct	re mit	trans plant	en large
oc cur	re press	tre pan	huz za

Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt—mē, nōt—pīne, pĭn.

o mīt	re trênch	un bend	un bār
op press	ro bust	un fit	ab hôr
per mit	ro mânce	un hinge	re vôlve
re vôlt	de fēr	per vert	de tēr
de spond	di vest	per verse	in fer
un lock	in verse	re fer	in ter
con cērt	in vert	con fer	in tend

The hen cackles. The turkey gobbles. The raven croaks. Do not trouble me. When you have done wrong, confess it. Try to excel others in learning. Be content with what you have. Attend to what the teacher says.

TABLE VI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Crŭ di fix*	i ron y (48)	pō et ry	stŭ pi fy
cru el ty*	i vor y (48)	pri ma cy	tu te lar
dē cen cy	la zi ness	pri ma ry	va can cy
di a dem	li bra ry	pu ri ty	va gran cy
di a lect	lu na cy	re gen cy	âb di cate
dra per y	no ta ry	ru di ment*	al li gate
droll er y	nu mer al	se cre cy	ad mi ral
du ti ful	nu tri ment	scru ti ny*	al co ran
flu en cy	o ver plus	si mon y	an i mal
ân nu al	câb i net	dēt ri ment	ēm bry o
ac ci dent	can is ter	dif fi dent	em e rald
al i ment	can ni bal	dif fer ent	em per or
ad a mant	can o py	dif fi cult	en e my

* See principles (71)

nò, môve, nŏr, nôt—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll.

âm i ty	câp i tal	dĭg ni ty	ĕn mi ty
am nes ty	chas ti ty	dil i gent	en ti ty
ar ro gant	cĭn na mon	div i dend	ep i gram
bar ris ter	cit i zen	dul ci mer	es cu lent
bŭt ter y	clăr i fy	ec sta sy	ev e ry
ben e fit	clas si cal	ed i tor	făc ul ty
big a my	clĕm en cy	ef fi gy	fac tor y
big ot ry	cler i cal	el e ment	fam i ly
but ter fly	cur ren cy	el e gy	fĕl o ny
câl i co	cyl in der	em bas sy	fes ti val
cal en dar	den i zen	eb o ny	fin i cal

Think before you speak. Do as your parents desire you. Do not provoke any body. A good boy delights his friends. Unripe fruit is not wholesome. Awake, it is time to get up Bees will not sting us, if we let them alone.

fĭsh er y	in te ger	măn i fest	păr al lax
găl lan try	in tel lect	man i fold	par al lel
gal ler y	in ter est	man ner ly	par a pet
gar ri son	in ter val	mar in er	par i ty
gĕn er al	jus ti fy	mĕd i cal	pà tri ot
gun ner y	leg a cy	mel o dy	pĕd an try
hăp pi ness	len i ty	mem or y	ped i gree
hĕr al dry	lep ro sy	mes sen ger	pen al ty
im ple ment	lev i ty	mil lin er	pen u ry
im pu dent	lib er al	min er al	pes ti lent
in cre ment	lib er ty	min is ter	pil lor y

Fàte, fâs, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin.

în di go	lig a ment	mûs cu lar	prâc ti cal
in dus try	lin e al	mys ter y	prîn ci pal
in fan cy	lit an y	nât u ral (98)	pub li can
in fan try	lit er al	pan o ply	punc tu al (98)
in fi del	lit ur gy	par a dox	pun gen cy
in stru ment	lux u ry	par a gon	pyr a mid
râd i cal	sen a tor	tam a rind	vic to ry
rar i ty	sen ti ment	tap es try	vil la ny
rêg u lar	sen ti nel	têm po ral	vin e gar
rem e dy	sev er al	ten den cy	ur gen cy
rib ald ry	sil la bub	ten e ment	wâg on ner
rev er end	sim i lar	ter ri fy	wîl der ness
rit u al	sin gu lar	tes ti fy	har bin ger
riv u let	sin is ter	tes ta ment	har mo ny
sâc ra ment	slip per y	typ i cal	harp si chord

That boy is happy, because he is good.
He performs his work quickly and well.
Read aloud, but not too loud.
Take care to avoid a singing tone.
Do not miscal the words.

sâl a ry	sûb si dy	tît u lar	côd i cil
sat is fy	sum ma ry	tyr an ny	col o ny
sêc u lar	sup ple ment	vâg a bond	com e dy
sed i ment	sym me try	van i ty	com i cal
côn ju gal	nôm i nal	pop u lar	qual i ty (91)
con ti nent	oc u lar	pov er ty	quan ti ty (91)
con tra band	oc cu py	pon der ous	quan da ry (91)
con fra ry	of fi cer	prob i ty	cêr ti fy
doc u ment	or a tor	prod i gal	mer cu ry
drop si cal	or i gin	prod i gy	per fi dy
glob u lar	or na ment	prom i nent	per ju ry
glos sa ry	or rer y	prop er ty	per ma nent
hos pi tal	ot to man	pros o dy	per ti nent
lot ter y	pol i cy	prot es tant	reg u late
mon u ment	pol i tick	quâd ru ped(91)	ter ma gant

nó, môve, nêr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

TABLE VII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A bâse ment	di plò ma	ten tà tor
a gree ment	en rol ment	tes ta trix
al li ance	en tice ment	trans la tor
al lure ment	e qua tor	trans pa rent
ap pa rent	he ro ick	tri bu nal
ar ri val	il le gal	ver ba tim
a maze ment	im pru dent (71)	vol ca no
a tone ment	oc ta vo	un e qual
co e qual	op po nent	un mind ful
con fine ment	po ma tum	a bân don
con troll er	pri me val	ac cûs tom
de ci pher	re ci tal	af fêc ted
de co rum	re li ance	ag gres sor
de ni al	re qui tal	a mend ment
de cri al	re vi val	ap pâr el
de port ment	spec ta tor	ap pên dix
de po nent	sub scri ber	as cen dant
dic ta tor	sur vi vor	as sâs sin
as sêm bly	di mîn ish	hys têr ick
at tâch ment	dis sen ter	in ces sant
at tên dant	dis tem per	in clem ent
be gin ning	dis tin guish	in cum bent
be wil der	di ur nal	in hâb it
co hâb it	dog mât ick	in sîp id
col lêc tor	dò mês tick	in trin sick
con sid er	dra mât ick	in vâl id
con tin gent	e jêct ment	ma lig nant
con trâc tor	em bâr rass	mo nâs tick

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

de cān ter	qu bĕl lish	noc tŭr nal
de lin quent	em păn nel	pa cif ick
de liv er	en camp ment	pe dăn tick
de mer it	e quĭp ment	po lĕm ick
de tăch ment	er răt ick	pre cep tor
di lĕm ma	es tab lish	pre ten der

My parents provide many things for me. I should always be grateful to them. I will try to obey their commands and wishes. The time will come when we must die. I will try to walk with the just, and do good.

pro hĭb it	re pŭb lish	ad mŏn ish
pro lif ick	ro măn tick	as ton ish
pro tec tor	se quĕs ter	de mol ish
pu is sant	spe cif ick	dis sol vent
re dun dant	sur ren der	im mod est
re fresh ment	to băc co	im mor tal
re lin quish	trans cĕn dent	im pos tor
re luc tant	trans gres sor	im prop er
re mem ber	tri umph ant	in con stant
re plen ish	um brel la	in sol vent
re plev in	a bŏl ish	im mor al
re pug nant	ac com plish	un gŏd ly

TABLE VIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

Al a mode	o ver take	in cor rect
lev o tee	rec on cile	in ter mix
lis a gree	ref u gee	o ver run

nó, môve, nór, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

dis es tèem su per sède o ver tûrn
dom i neer su per scribe rec ol lect
im ma ture vol un teer rec om mend
im por tune un der mine rep re hend
in com mode ap pre hend su per âdd
in ter cede con de scend un der stand
in tro duce con tra dict un der sell
mis ap ply dis pos sess un con cern
mis be have in di rect dis con nect

The falcons are birds of the hawk kind. In times past, people tamed and trained them to take other birds, as the dog is used in hunting other beasts.

TABLE IX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

Lû mi na ry ig no min y sêd en ta ry
mo men ta ry in ti ma cy stât u a ry
nu ga tor y in tri ca cy sûmp tu a ry (98)
nôm i nal ly in ven tor y ter ri tor y
âc cu ra cy mân da tor y tes ti mon y
ac ri mon y mat ri mon y trib u ta ry
ad mi ral ty mêr ce na ry per emp tor y
ad ver sa ry mis cel la ny sub lu nar y
al i mon y (48) mil i ta ry côn tro ver sy
al le gor y pât ri mon y mon as ter y
cêr e mon y plan e tar y ob sti na cy
cus tom ar y prêb en dar y prom is sor y
del i ca cy pref a tor y pro mon o tor y

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

lĭf fi cul ty	pŭr gn tor y	vŏl un ta ry
lil a tor y	sâl u ta ry	ob du ra cy(97)
ep i lep sy	sanc tu a ry(98)	com men ta ry
em is sar y	sĕc re ta ry	con tu ma cy
cŏn tu me ly	het er o dox	sĕp tu a gint
drom e da ry(48)	lin e a ment	cel i ba cy
com mis sar y	pâ tri ot ism	âf flu en cy

Some bears are black. They live in the woods, and eat nuts, corn, and flesh. They have large teeth, and sharp claws.

TABLE X.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

A ĕ ri al	cri tĕ ri on	out rage ous ly
an nu i ty	e lu dĭ ble	ob scu ri ty
ar mo ri al	fu tu ri ty	ob tain a ble
cen tu ri on	gram ma ri an	pro pri e ty
col le gi al	gra tu i ty	se cu ri ty
com mu ni cant	his to ri an	so bri e ty
com mu ni ty	li bra ri an	va cu i ty
con gru i ty	ma te ri al	va ri e ty
con nu bi al	ma tu ri ty	ab sûr di ty
cor po re al	me mo ri al	ac tiv i ty
cre du li ty	mer cu ri al	e lec tri cal
ad mĭn is ter	co în ci dent	em pyr e al
ad ver si ty	col lât er al	e pis co pal
a dul ter y	com par i son	e pit o me
af fin i ty	com pĕt i tor	e quiv a lent

nè, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

a nâl o gy
a nat o my
an tag o nist
ar tîl ler y
a vid i ty
bar bâr i ty
bru tal i ty
ca lam i ty
cap tîv i ty
car min a tive
ci vil i ty
hos til i ty
hu mân i ty
hu mîl i ty
i den ti ty
im men si ty
im ped i ment
ju rid i cal
le vit i cal
lon gev i ty
ma lev o lent
ma lig ni ty
mil len ni um
mo râl i ty
mu nîf i cent
na tiv i ty
ne ces si ty
no bil i ty
nu mer i cal
om nip o tent
par tic u lar

com pôl so ry
con jec tu ral(98)
con spir a cy
con stit u ent
de cliv i ty
de lin quen cy
de prâv i ty
di am e ter
dis par i ty
di vîn i ty
ef fec tu al (98)
pro cip i tant
pre dic a ment
pro fun di ty
pros per i ty
ra pid i ty
re cip ro cal
re pub li can
sab bât i cal
sa tan i cal
scur rîl i ty
se ver i ty
sig nif i cant
se ren i ty
sin cer i ty
so lem ni ty
su prem a cy
ter res tri al
tran quil li ty
ty rân ni cal
va lîd i ty

e quiv o cal
e vân ge list
e vên tu al(98)
fa tâl i ty
fer tîl i ty
fes tiv i ty
fi del i ty
for mâl i ty
fru gal i ty
gram mat i cal
ha bît u al(98)
as trôl o gy
as tron o my
bi og ra phy
com mod i ty
con com i tant
de moc ra cy
de spon den cy
e con o my
ge om e try
hy poc ri sy
me trop o lis
mo nop o ly
ma jor i ty
mi nor i ty
pre dom i nate
pri or i ty
tau tol o gy
ver bos i ty
ad vêr si ty
di ver si ty

Fàte, fär, fåll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin.

per pêt u al (98)	ve nâl i ty	e tẽr ni ty
po lit i cal	a pol o gy	hy per bo le
po'lyg a my	a pos ta cy	pro ver bi al
pos ter i ty	vi cin i ty	sub ser vi ent

TABLE XI.

Words of four syllables; the full accent on the third, and the half accent on the first.

An te cè dent	det ri mẽn tal
ap pa ra tus	en er get ick
com men ta tor	fun da men tal
me di a tor	in nu en do
sa cer do tal	mal e fàc tor
sys tem àt ick	man i fès to
ac ci dẽn tal	at mos pher ick
ar o mât ick	mem o rân dum
cal a man co	o ri ẽn tal
or na mẽn tal	cor res pon dent
pan e gyr ick	hor i zon tal
pred e ces sor	u ni vẽr sal
sci en tif ick	un der stând ing

TABLE XII.

Difficult and irregular monosyllables.

Note. Italicised *s* in all the following tables is sounded like *z*.

Bày	clày	rail	hâil	brâin
day	way	frail	snâil	chain
hay	ray	wail	laird	grain
lay	bray	mail	aid	slain
say	stray	nail	maid	train

nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

mày	slày	trăil	stăir	răin
pay	spay	bail	swear	main
pray	jail	ail	wear	plain
sway	pail	hail	bear	sprain
fray	sail	tail	tear	stain
twain	tray	change	squeal	creed
vain	gay	strange	beer	heed
wain	slay	blaze	peer	mead
paint	play	be	deer	knead
quaint	beard	pea	fear	reed
plaint	date	sea	dear	bleed
aim	tale	tea	hear	breed
claim	staid	flea	near	plead

No man may put off the law of God:
My joy is in his law all the day.
O may I not go in the way of sin
Let me not go in the way of ill men.

maim	laid	yea	rear	deem
waif	paid	key	veer	seem
stage	braid	leap	drear	cream
gauge	air	neap	clear	dream
plague	chair	reap	shear	stream
vague	fair	cheap	steer	beam
bait	hair	heap	bier	steam
great	pair	steel	tier	seam
gait	lain	kneel	year	gleam
wait	pain	teal	cheer	scream
plait	strain	feel	here	fleam
strait	gain	keel	blear	fream
graze	blain	deal	ear	ream

Fāte, fär, fall, fat—mè, met—pine, pin.

prà*i*se	drà*i*n	hè*a*l	sè*a*r	tè*a*m
ra*i*se	fa*i*n	me*a*l	sme*a*r	le*a*st
ba*i*ze	fa*i*nt	pe*e*l	spe*a*r	fe*a*st
ra*z*e	ta*i*nt	re*e*l	te*a*r	wa*i*st
ma*i*ze	sa*i*nt	se*a*l	que*e*r	be*a*st
sha*v*e	tra*i*t	ste*a*l	de*e*d	pri*e*st
bra*v*e	hast*e*	ve*a*l	fe*e*d	e*a*st
*k*nave	past*e*	we*a*l	ne*e*d	re*e*f
bre*a*k	wast*e*	ze*a*l	we*e*d	gri*e*f
ste*a*k	bast*e*	pe*a*l	be*a*d	bri*e*f
spra*y*	chast*e*	be*a*l	le*a*d	chi*e*f
sta*y*	tast*e*	ce*i*l	re*a*d	le*a*f
gra*y*	traipse	e*e*l	se*e*d	ne*a*f

Mark the path of the just man;
The end of such is joy.
While we are young, a year seems a long time,
But when we are old, years seem short.

shè*a*f	tè*a*t	slè*e*ve	lè*ag*ue	sle*igh*t
fi*e*f	be*a*k	gri*e*ve	te*ag*ue	bri*gh*t
li*e*f	le*a*k	re*e*ve	twe*ag*	fi*gh*t
be*e*f	we*a*k	le*a*ve	lea*sh*	bli*gh*t
ple*a*	ble*a*k	li*e*ve	li*e*ge	fri*gh*t
fle*e*	sne*a*k	re*a*ve	si*e*ge	fli*gh*t
be*e*	spe*a*k	be*e*ves	dr*y*	wi*gh*t
dee*p*	fre*a*k	e*a*ves	b*y*	*w*ri*gh*t
kee*p*	sque*a*k	gre*a*ves	fl*y*	clim*e*
wee*p*	re*e*k	free*z*e	cr*y*	r*hy*me
stee*p*	chee*k*	sneeze	sk*y*	*k*nif*e*
slee*p*	*w*rea*k*	breeze	li*e*	clim*b*
creen	flea*k*	e*a*se	di*e*	smile

nó, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

shèep	scrèak	squèeze	eye (72)	stile
fleece	shriek	cheese	buy	guile
peace	sleek	frieze	try	mild
cease	streak	please	fry	child
lease	seen	seize	pie	wild
geese	bean	tease	wry	bride
niece	clean	speech	high	stride
piece	mien	leach	nigh	guide
grease	queen	beach	sigh	guise
crease	wean	reach	tide	fro
meet	kèen	teach	seine	doe
bleat	gleam	screech	hie	toe
cheat	spleen	breach	vie	foe

Clean books look much the best; then we must try to keep ours clear of dirt, and not let a leaf get torn, or bent down at the edge.

trèat	dèan	blèach	light	bòw
meat	green	each	might	mow
seat	queen	peach	height	tow
feat	yean	fiend	night	row
beat	lean	yield	right	owe
neat	mean	shield	sight	flow
feet	heave	wield	tight	glow
peat	cleave	field	slight	blow
slow	roast	loan	hoarse	rue (93)
know	coast	shown	source	shrew (71)
grow	toast	old	coarse	spew
snow	more	told	board	stew
stow	four	cold	hoard	tew (71)

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

strow	door	mould	gourd	yew (71)
dough	floor	port	sword	chew
hoe	roar	fort	hone	clew
sloe	boar	sport	oaf	ewe (71)
mole	hoar	court	loaf	slue
pole	oar	goad	due (93)	mew
sole	soar	load	true (93)	cure
foal	oat	toad	you	pure
goal	boat	woad	glue	your
roll	scoat	soap	sue	rude
poll	coat	froze	dew	prude (93)
boll	goat	close	few	shrewd
toll	moat	prose	new	crude (93)

Rest in the Lord, and mind his word.
My son, hold fast the law that is good.
We must not tell lies, nor do hurt.
We must not hurt those that hurt us.

soul	bloat	chose	pew (71)	feud
scroll	float	coach	lieu	rheum (71)
coal	joke	poach	view	muse
shoal	oak	roach	flew	bruise (94)
bowl	croak	brooch	grew	use
knoll	cloak	folks	screw	cruise (94)
stroll	soak	coax	brew	spruce (71)
troll	tone	foam	blew	use
brogue	own	roam	drew	juice
rogue	known	comb	knew	cruise (94)
vogue	grown	loam	crew	fruit (94)
most	blown	shorn	hew	sluice
post	flown	sworn	strew (71)	bruit (94)

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

hŏst	mŏwn	mŏurn	shĕw(71)	sŭit
gh*o*st	sown	force	slew	mewl(71)
boast	moan	course	blŭe	lure
jăm*b*	chĕck	dĕlve	skĭll	jolt
lam*b*	speck	vălve	spill	bolt
plaid	*w*reck	gu*e*ss	chill	dolt
lĭm*b*	meant	breast	ditch	moult
gaunt	sense	guest	pitch	doze
dense	tense	sweat	witch	dŏst (48)
hence	bench	debt	twitch	curl
pence	clinch	stem	niche	hurl
fence	stench	phlegm	hinge	churl
lăpse	quench	wink	singe	drum

Do as well as you can, and do no harm.—Mark the man that doth well, and do so too. Help such as want help, and be kind. Let your sins past put you in mind to mend.

flăt	wĕnch	pĭnk	crĭnge	dŭm*b*
gnat	*w*rench	cinque	fringe	crum*b*
cash	drench	prism	twinge	num*b*
clash	fetch	schism	glimpse	plum*b*
gnash	sketch	ship	since	much
strap	*w*retch	skip	rinse	such
*w*rap	spend	ship	wince	touch
shall	friend	strip	tint	crutch
blĕd	blend	scrip	brick	burst
dead	bădge	spin	stick	stuff
stead	fadge	chin	kick	snuff
read	dram	twin	wick	rough

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mèt—pine, pĭn.

trêad	ĕdge	skĭn	quĭck	tŏŏgh
bread	hedge	*g*uilt	spit	plump
dread	wedge	*b*uilt	*k*nit	stump
spread	sledge	quilt	twit	trump
shred	ledge	*b*uild	live	lurch
head	sedge	drift	sieve	church
heard	pledge	shift	ridge	young
cleanse	dredge	swift	none (48)	gulf
realm	fledge	twist	stŏne	nymph
deck	bridge	*w*rist	home	hym*n*
neck	bilge	risk	bolt	judge
peck	helve	shrill	colt	grudge
drudge	lôst	sâwn	squâll	côugh
trudge	tost	braw*n*	ya*w*l	trough
shrub	wâr	spaw*n*	a*w*l	fôrk
scrub	for	ya*w*n	ha*u*l	cork
bulge	nor	la*u*d	stall	ha*w*k
gurge	ta*ugh*t	fra*u*d	small	ba*l*k
surge	ca*ugh*t	bro*a*d	cra*w*l	wa*l*k
purge	bro*ugh*t	cord	bra*w*l	ta*l*k
plunge	so*ugh*t	lord	ba*w*l	cha*l*k
curse	o*ugh*t	ward	ca*u*l	sta*l*k
purse	*w*ro*ugh*t	ga*u*ze	dra*w*l	ca*l*k
lâ*w*	fo*ugh*t	ca*u*se	wart	da*u*b
sha*w*	gro*a*t	pa*u*se	sort	ba*w*d
ta*w*	fra*ugh*t	cla*u*se	short	warp
ma*w*	na*ugh*t	torch	quart	wasp
ra*w*	form	scorch	snort	want
pa*w*	storm	gorge	bald	sa*u*ce
sa*w*	swarm	all	scald	bâ*l*m
a*w*e	warm	tall	ôff	ca*l*m

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

gnâw	bôrn	fâll	ôft	pâ*l*m
stra*w*	corn	hall	loft	*ps*a*l*m
fla*w*	warn	gall	soft	qua*l*m
dra*w*	cô*r*se	pall	cross	a*l*ms
cha*w*	hôrn	ball	dross	bâsk
cla*w*	mo*r*n	call	moss	cask
ha*w*	fa*w*n	wall	loss	ask
cra*w*	la*w*n	ma*u*l	hôrse	mask
ja*w*	da*w*n	scra*w*l	corpse	task
côst	pa*w*n	spra*w*l	dwarf	ârk
bârk	stârve	dâunt	gâpe	*k*nôck
dark	arm	flaunt	carn	drop
hark	harm	haunt	darn	crop

This life is not long; but the life to com^ has no end. We must pray for them that hate us. We must love them that love not us. We must do as we like to be done by.

mârk	chârm	jâunt	bârn	shôp
lark	arm	taunt	yarn	shock
park	barm	vaunt	bar	wan (23)
spark	art	câst	far	swan (23)
arc	cart	past	scar	gone
shark	dart	last	spar	wash (23)
stark	hart	vast	star	swash (23)
âsp	mart	blast	tar	watch (23)
clasp	part	fast	*c*zar	was (23)
hasp	tart	mast	car	wast (23)
rasp	start	mass	char	*k*nob
gasp	smart	pass	jar	swab (23)
grasp	chart	lass	mar	wad (23)
hârd	heart	gas	par	dodge

Fāte, fär, fall, fât—mē, mět—pine, pin.

bärd	stâff	brâss	bärb	lôdge
card	chaff	class	garb	bodge
lard	hâlf	glass	carle	podge
guard	calf	grass	marl	fosse
hard	laugh	árch	snarl	bond
yard	crâft	march	chance	fond
brânch	shaft	parch	dance	wand (23)
lâunch	waft	starch	prance	strong
stanch	raft	harsh	lance	wrong
haunch	draught	charge	glance	botch
blânch	aft	large	trance	scotch
crâunch	haft	barge	scârp	mosque
carp	pant	farce	lâst	blot

A bad life will make a bad end.
He must live well that would die well.
He doth live ill that doth not mend.
In time to come we must do no ill.

hârp	grânt	pârse	swâp (23)	yâcht (23)
sharp	slant	calve	dock	dêaf
scarp	ant	halve	mock	hâlt
carve	âunt	salve	clock	salt
mâlt	spool	woo	rôof	stîrp (32)
fault	droop	proof	loof	chirp
vault	scoop	woof	soon	jerk
false	troop	loose	hoop	perk
brônze	loop	goose	coop	smerk
dôom	soup	moose	poop	yerk
room	group	spoon	fûll	quirk
boom	hoop	roost	bull	herb
loom	hoot	root	pull	verb

nẽ, mȏve, nȏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

blȏom	cȏot	fȏot (86)	wȏol	fĭr (32)
groom	hoot	shȏot	bush	myrrh
soon	soot	book	push	fern
tomb	moot	cook	puss	earn
broom	food	hook	ẽarl	yearn
coom	rood	look	pearl	learn
boon	brood	took	skirt	stern
moon	mood	nook	verse	kern
noon	move	crook	fierce	quern
loon	prove	flook	pierce	search
swoon	groove	rook	tierce	perch
bouse	noose	shook	herse	swerve
poor	choose	croup	terse	wert
tour	lose	wȏod (86)	verge	son (48)

Cows supply us with milk, of which butter and cheese are made; their flesh is called beef; of their skins our shoes are made; of their horns, our combs; and of their tallow, our candles.

mȏor	prūce (93)	stȏod (86)	sẽrge	rŭn
boor	ooze	good (86)	dirge	ton (48)
cool	would	hood (86)	virge	won
fool	coo	could (87)	vert	done (48)
tool	two	would (87)	term	one*
stool	do	should (87)	firm	come
pool	shoe	wolf (86)	germe	some
cloom	loo	hȏof	sperm	bomb (48)
clȏmb	ȏnce*	fȏll (85)	plȏugh	spȏuse
rhȏmb (48)	monk (48)	boil	brow	browse

* Pronounced *wŭnce* and *wun*.

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mèt—pine, pin.

dîrt (31)	tôngue(48)	cŏîl (85)	bŏŭgh	clŏŭd
shirt	birch	join	slough	drowse
flirt	sponge(48)	coin	out	crowd
wort (48)	*h*èir (67)	loin	stout	loud
girt	trey	groin	oust	proud
spirt	sley	boy	trout	shroud
squirt	prey	joy	gout	bound
kirk	grey	toy	pout	hound
work(48)	weigh	coy	clout	pound
bird	eigh	cloy	rout	round
word	neigh	buŏy	shout	sound
first	reign	pŏînt	spout	ground
worst	vein	joint	scout	wound
worse	feign (67)	voice	doubt	foul

Sin will lead us to pain and woe.
Love that which is good, and shun vice.
Hate no man, but love both friends and foes.
A bad man can take no rest, day nor night.
If I have done harm, I must do it no more.

blŏod (48)	dèign (67)	chŏîce (85)	bŏŭt	bŏŭnce
flood	skein	moist	drought	ounce
sir	rein	hoist	our	scowl
her	eight	joist	sour	cowl
stir (31)	freight	nŏîse	brown	growl
worm(48)	weight	quŏît	crown	owl
world	straight	coif	down	howl
front	tete	quoif	drown	fowl
ront	feint	ŏ ŭ	frown	flounce
wont (48)	veil	now	clown	couch

nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

		33	33	33
dŏve (48)	bŏil (85)	cow (89)	gown	vouch
love	oil	how	town	slouch
shove	spoil	bow	house	pouch
glove (48)	soil	mow	louse	gouge
twirl	broil	sow	mouse	lounge
dunce	toil	vow	douse	pour

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

The following have the first sound of TH, *viz. as in* thick, thin.

		33		
Throw	throat	thowl	thick	bâth
truth (71)	theme	threw (71)	thrift	rath
youth (38)	thigh	thrice	thumb	pith
sheath	thief	thrive	thump	theft
heath	faith	throne	length	thâtch
both	blouth	throe	strength	thill
oath	growth	throve	breath	thrid
forth	quoth	thing	death	thrill
fourth	ruth (71)	think	health	thrush
sloth	teeth	thin	wealth	tilth
three	thane	thank	threat	thwâck
withe	filth	thought	wrâth	third (31)
doth	frith	thorn	throb	thirst
smith	plinth	frŏth	throng	worth (48)
thrust	spilth	thrall	thong	month (48)
thrum	thaw	thwart	tŏoth	fifth
thread	clŏth	warmth	through	wreath
stealth	moth	swath	earth	sŏuth
thrash	broth	pâth	dearth	mouth
dêpth	troth	hearth	birth (32)	sixth

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mèt—pine, pîn.

wîdth	nôrth	bâth	gîrth (32)	*wr*ôth
bread*th*	ninth	lath	mirth	lo*th*

The following have the second sound of TH, *as in* thou.

Thine	tho*s*e	blithe	thûs	sôoth
thy	tithe	*wr*ithe	thè	with
bathe	the*s*e	scythe	thât	the*y* (72)
lathe	tho*ugh*	seeth	thêm	there (24)
swathe	thee	bre*a*the	thence	their (67)
clothe	hithe	thîs	thân	ôû
lo*a*the	lithe	then	bôoth	thou
me*a*the	sithe	*wr*èath	smooth	mouth

He who came to save us, will wash us from all sin; I will be glad in his name.

A good boy will do all that is just; he will flee from vice; he will do good, and walk in the way of life.

Examples of the formation of plurals, and other derivations.

Bày,	bay*s*	sàil,	sail*s*	strâit,	strait*s*
day,	day*s*	weep,	weep*s*	plag*ue*,	plag*ues*
lay,	lay*s*	seam,	seam*s*	key,	key*s*
pay,	pay*s*	stain,	stain*s*	*k*nave,	*k*nave*s*
pray,	pray*s*	brain,	brain*s*	g*r*een,	g*r*een*s*
sway,	sway*s*	chain,	chain*s*	yield,	yield*s*
way,	way*s*	pain,	pain*s*	saint.	saint*s*
mail,	mail*s*	paint,	paint*s*	he*a*p,	he*a*p*s*
nail,	nail*s*	claim,	claim*s*	te*a*r,	te*a*r*s*

nò, mȯve, nȯr nȯt—tȧbe, tȧb, bȧll.

hèar,	hear*s*	pòll,	poll*s*	glòw,	glow*s*
spear,	spear*s*	soul,	soul*s*	flow,	flow*s*
creed,	creed*s*	coal,	coal*s*	blow,	blow*s*
trait,	trait*s*	sky,	sky*es*	snow,	snow*s*
chief,	chief*s*	buy,	buy*s*	hoe,	hoe*s*
leak,	leak*s*	sigh,	sigh*s*	foal,	foal*s*
speak,	speak*s*	flight,	flight*s*	bowl,	bowl*s*
sheaf,	sheav*es*	light,	light*s*	rogue,	rogu*es*
leaf,	leav*es*	sight,	sight*s*	post,	post*s*
fly,	fli*es*	life,	liv*es*	host,	host*s*
cry,	cri*es*	wife,	wiv*es*	toast,	toast*s*
dry,	dri*es*	knife,	knive*s*	coast,	coast*s*
stride,	stride*s*	toe,	toe*s*	door,	door*s*
guide,	guide*s*	foe,	foe*s*	floor,	floor*s*
smile,	smile*s*	bow,	bow*s*	oar,	oar*s*

A good boy will not lie, swear, nor steal. He will be good at home, and ask to read his book. When he gets up, he will wash his hands and face clean; he will comb his hair, and make haste to school; he will not play by the way, as bad boys do.

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

A cre (26)	chēa pen	grāte ful	lā bour
a pron	dai ly	griev ous	le gion (79)
bare foot	dai sy	gno mon	may or
beast ly	dea con	hein ous (67)	me tre (26)
brew er (71)	dew drop	hind most	mi tre
beau ty	dō tage	hoa ry	mea sles
bro ken	e ven	hu mour	ni tre
boat swain	fā vour (87)	jew el	oat meal
bow sprit	fla vour	jui cy	pāle try
brave ly	fea ture (98)	knа vish	pi ous
ca ble	fe male	knight hood	peo ple
pa rent	fro ward	li vre (26)	plu mage

The time will come when we must all be laid in the dark and silent grave. He that strives to vex those that sit next him, is a bad boy, and will meet with foes, let him go where he will: but he that is kind, and loves to live in peace, will make friends of all that know him.

prōl ogue	tāi lor (48)	bāsh ful	cēn sure (17)
quō ta	trai tor	bish op	chāp el
rhu barb (71)	trea ty	blem ish	chās ten
ri fle	wea ry	blus ter	chēr ish
rogu ish	wo ful	brim stone	chim ney
re gion (48)	wri ter	brick kiln	cār ry
sea son	wain scot (62)	blud geon	car riage
sprightly	yeo man	bel lows (48)	cis tern
sti fle	ăb sence	bis cuit	cit y
stee ple	ab bey	brit tle	clām our
bol ster	am ple	buck ram	clēan ly
cbul ter	asth ma	bus tle	cred it
sla vish	an kle	cām el	crev ice

nó, môve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

shòul der	bål ance	cåp rice	crĭck et
moul der	bĕl fry	cap tain	crus ty
cŭp board (48)	dis tance	fat ten	grum ble
crys tal	doub le	fês ter	guin ea
cus tom	driv en	fer riage	gud geon
crib bage	dud geon	fid dle	hånd ful
cul ture (98)	dun geon	flåg on (48)	hab it
cous in	drunk ard	frĕc kle	has sock
cut lass	dus ty	frus trate	hĕif er
dåm age	ec logue	fur lough	heav y

The lambs sport in the field; they totter by the side of their dams; their young limbs at first can hardly support their weight.

If you fall, little lambs, you will not be hurt; there is spread under you a carpet of soft grass; it is spread for you and us.

dåm ask	ĕn gine	frăn chise	hĭn drance
dåm sel	en sign	gês ture (98)	hus band
dam son	en trails	gånt let	hum ble
dan gle	er roor	gĭn gle	hus ky
dac tyle	fåsh ion (79)	glis ten	im age
dĕbt or (48)	fam ish	grăn deur (71)	in stance
dim ple	fău cet	grav el	in ward
isth mus	mål ice	pad lock	pur chase
jeal ous	man gle	pam phlet	prăc tise
jour nal	mas tiff	pĕn ance	phthis ick

Fāte, fär, fåll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

jŭdge ment	mĕl on	pēs ter	pŭnch eon(48)
knuc kle	mer it	phren sy	quick en
knăp sapk	min gle	pis mire	răm ble
lan guage*	mis tress	plăn et	rap id
lan guer (48)	mis chief	plĕas ant	rat tle
land lord	mus ket	peas ant	rĕb el
lĕv el	mus lin	pin cers	rel ish
lim it	mus ter	prăt tle	rig our
lus tre (26)	mĭr riage	pŭn ish	res in
lun cheon (48)	nĕv er	puz zle	riv er
măd am	nim ble	pic ture (98)	riv et
rŭf fle	sin gle†	tăt tle	vis it
ris en	skep tick	tav ern	vis age
săm ple	smug gle	tĕmp ter	vict uals

When we rise out of bed, let us seek to be still, and strive to turn our minds to our dear Lord, who dwells, by his Spirit, in the hearts of all those that are good; and let us beg of him that he may help us, and keep us from all things that are not right in his sight.

Let us strive to feel thankful for his great love and care over us, from day to day.

sălm on	spăn gle	tĕn ant	vĕnge ance
satch el	spig ot	til lage	vent er
scab bard	spit tle	tip ple	vine yard
scis sors (48)	spin dle	tres pass	wel come
seven night	sup ple	troub le	wed lock
scep tre (26)	subt le	twink ling	wick ed
spec tre	sur geon (48)	trăns port	wrăn gle
scrib ble	stur geon(48)	trŭn cheon(48)	wrap per
scuf fle	tăl ent	ven om	wrĕs tle
sin ew (71)	tal on	ven ture (98)	wrist band
sim ple	tan gle	vis tage	weap on
wid geon (27)	lău rel	cart er	par don
zĕal ot	lord ship	chăm ber	par lour

* *Pron.* lăng gwidg. † *Pron.* sing gl.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

zĕal *ous*	hău*gh* ty	crăf ty	părt ner
zeph yr	mor ning	chăr co*a*l	păs ture (98)
slău*gh* ter	mor tal	flăs ket	*p*săl mist
bor der	mor*t* gage	găr land	scar let
cor ner	nau*gh* ty	*gh*ăst ly	slăn der
dau*gh* ter	saw yer (25)	găr ment	ăl so
a*u* tum*n*	tor ment	har lot	al way
fau*l* ty	wa ter	har vest	bŏn fire
for tress	sau cy	jaun dice	cob bler
for tune (98)	sau cer	mar ket	clos et
gau dy	ăn *swer*	mas ter	col lea*gue*
geor gick	băr ber	mar quis	com et
gorge ous	brăce let	par cel	cŏm rade (48)
cŏn quer	frŏl ick	lŏdg er	prŏs per
cock *swain*	fal chion (79)	mod est	quăd rant
cŏn duit (48)	grog ram	mod ern	quad rate
cŏp y	gos ling	mon strous	squad ron
con trite	hogs head	nov el	stŏp page
cof fin	hom age	nov ice	spon dee
doc trine	*h*on est	prof fer	wan der (23)
flor id	*h*on our	prog ress	wan ton (23)
fon dle	*k*nowl edge	prom ise	wăr rant (23)
fore head	hal low	pros pect	squan der (91)
yon der	bŭl wark	cŏm pass (48)	wŏn der (48)
gloŏ my	butch er	com fort	nei*gh* bour(67)
wo man*	coŏp er	bor *ough*	cŏŭn cil
boo by	cŭck oo	dir ty (31)	coun ter
wŏol len (86)	vĕr min	gov ern (48)	coun ty
bush el	ver dict	hon ey	dou*gh* ty
bŏ som	ver juice	sŏr tance	drow *sy*
bŭsh y	vir tue (98)	stir rup (31)	moun tain
wŏrs ted (48)	ker nel	skir mish	show er
cŭsh ion	con jure (48)	shov el (48)	flow er
bul let	cov er	squir rel (31)	bow er
bul lock	cir cuit	vir gin	pow er
bul ly	fir kin	wor ship (48)	vŏy age

* *Pron.* wŭm-un

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Love between Brothers and Sisters.

I.

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home;
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

II.

Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.

III.

Hard names, at first, and threat'ning words,
That are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs, and naked swords,
To murder and to death.

IV.

The devil tempts a wicked son
To rage against another:
So wretched Cain was hurried on,
Till he had kill'd his brother.

V.

The wise will make their anger cool,
At least before 'tis night;
But in the bosom of a fool,
It burns till morning light.

VI.

Pardon, O Lord, our childish rage,
Our little brawls remove,

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

That as we grow to riper age,
Our hearts may all be love.

TABLE XIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Ac quire	ap pròach	al ly (54)	bo hèa
a base	ar raign	aw ry	con sign
a buse	a rise	be lieve	com plain
a dieu	as sign	be lief	cam paign
af fair	as tray	be nign	com pose
af fright	a vail	be siege	con dign
a gainst (62)	a wake	be low	con cise
a muse	a way	be stow	con ceit
con fuse	dis own	ma lign	re pose
con strain	dis play	ob tain	re prieve
de ceive	dis pose	o paque	re straint
de ceit	en close	o bhige (29)	re sume
de crease	en croach	per tain	re tain
de light	en dear	pre vail	re sign
de pose	en treat	pre scribe	sup pose
de scribe	ex cise	pro pose	tran scribe
de sign	ex pose	pur suit	trans pose
de sire	in crease	pro rogue	un close
de vise	en dite	re ceive	un tie
dis claim	im pair	re ceipt	un true (93)
dis course	in fuse	re course	up right
dis may	in scribe	re pair	ad journ
a bÿss (55)	e nough	de fraud	in graft
at tack	fi nesse	de bauch	re mark
at tempt	ga zette	per form	sur pass
a venge	gro tesque	re ward	ca tarrh

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

ad ĕpt	har ăng*ue*	sub ôrn
be he*a*d	im mĕns*e*	trans form
be twixt	qu*a* dr*ille*	e cl*a*t
bur lesq*ue*	por trā*y*	ad vânce
con tem*n*	be cā*use*	a făr
con tem*pt*	a dorn	a larm
co qu*et*	a br*oa*d	gu*i*t ar
ca no*e*	a mŏng (48)	en jŏy (90)
car to*u*ch	be com*e* (48)	de stroy
dis prov*e*	be lov*e* (48)	de coy
a do	con vē*y* (72)	pur loĭn
a loof	sur ve*y*	re joic*e*
e merg*e*	in ve*igh* (67)	sub join
im mers*e*	pur ve*y*	dis joint
af firm (32)	ap pŏĭnt	re bŏŭnd
de s*e*rt	a noint	a mount
de s*e*rv*e*	a void	a bout
a bov*e* (48)	em broil	com pound
re gard	buf fōon	pro found
ap p*r*ov*e*	con fŏŭnd	sur mount
a m*o*ur	de vour	al low
bab oon	ac count	a bound
bas soon	pro nounc*e*	an nounc*e*
be hoov*e*	pro pound	ca rous*e*

1. Sugar is made from a kind of reed called sugar-cane, which grows in many parts of the West-Indies, and in other warm countries.

2. It commonly grows to the height of ten or twelve feet: the stalk is about an inch thick, and has a number of knots in it near a foot and a half apart.

3. When the canes are sufficiently ripe, they are cut by negro slaves, and taken to a mill, where they are pressed and broken between two rollers.

nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

4. A white juice runs out, which is very sweet, and this is boiled with a little alum and lime; the scum is taken off, and after boiling a long time, it becomes thick; and when cool, is broken into coarse sugar.

TABLE XV.

Examples of words derived from their primitives.

Example I.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
Rȧin,	rain-y	chĭll,	chil-ly
rŭst,	rus-ty	stick,	stick-y
lèaf,	lea-fy	pith,	pith-y
frŏst,	fros-ty	sl*igh*t,	sl*igh*t-ly
fo$_g$,	fog-gy	rŏom,	room-y
snŏw,	snow-y	frŏth,	froth-y
wŏod, (86)	wood-y	gloss,	glos-sy
storm,	storm-y	size,	si-zy
grȧss,	gras-sy	chȧlk,	chalk-y
glass,	glas-sy	drŏu*gh*t,	drough-ty
ice.	i-cy	down,	dow-ny

Example II.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
Lȧce,	la-ces (27)	cŏrpse,	corp-ses(27)
face,	fa-ces	hŏŭse,	hou-ses
pace,	pa-ces	chûrch,	church-es
trace,	tra-ces	bŏx,	box-es
cage,	ca-ges	lodge,	lodg-es
page,	pa-ges	tiĕr*e*e,	tier-ces
nose,	no-ses	verse,	ver-ses
rose,	ro-ses	wȧtch,(23)	watch-es
cŭrse,	cur-ses	nŏise,	noi-ses
purse,	pur-ses	voĭce,	voi-ces

Fāte, făr; fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
sûrge,	sur-ges (27)	chârge,	char-ges
brush,	brush-es	sense,	sen-ses
price,	pri-ces	lŏss,	loss-es
slice,	sli-ces	ârch,	arch-es
spice,	spi-ces	chēese,	chee-ses
grace,	gra-ces	cāuse,	cau-ses
prĕss,	press-es	farce,	far-ces
dress,	dres-ses	cōurse,	cour-ses
māze,	ma-zes	fringe,	frin-ges
fĭsh,	fish-es	dânce,	dan-ces
hôrse,	hor-ses	prance,	pran-ces

TENDERNESS OF MIND.—*On taking of birds' nests.*

I.

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed;
But let me that plunder forbear;
She will say, 'tis a barb'rous deed.

II.

For he ne'er can be true, she aver'd,
Who can rob a poor bird of its young;
And I lov'd her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

III.

I have heard her with sweetness unfold,
E'en that pity was due to a dove;
That it ever attended the bold:
And she call'd it the sister of love.

Example III.

Words formed by adding *ing* to verbs, and called *Participles*.

câll,	call-ing	al-lāy,	al-lay-ing
âir,	air-ing	com-plain,	com-plain-ing
faint,	faint-ing	fĭn-ish,	fin-ish-ing
feel,	feel-ing	al-lōw, (39)	al-low-ing

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

sẽe,	see-ing	lăv-ish,	lav-ish-ing
beat,	beat-ing	glim-mer,	glim-mer-ing

Words in which *e* final is omitted in the derivative.

chànge,	chang-ing	ex-chànge,	ex-chang-ing
glânce,	glan-cing	dis-pôse,	dis-po-sing
prance,	pran-cing	gĕn-er-ate,	gen-er-a-ting
grâce,	gra-cing	con-vêrse,	con-ver-sing
give,	giv-ing	con-vince,	con-vin-cing
hedge,	hedg-ing	ŏp-er-ate,	op-er-a-ting
style, (54)	sty-ling	dis-sŏlve,	dis-sol-ving
sŏlve,	sol-ving	im-i-tate,	im-i-ta-ting
tri-fle,	tri-fling	re-cẽive,	re-cei-ving
ri-fle,	ri-fling	per-cẽive,	per-cei-ving
shŭf-fle	shŭf-fling	prăc-tise,	prac-tis-ing

Example IV.

The manner of expressing degrees of comparison in qualities, by adding *er*, and *est*, or *r*, and *st*; called Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Pos.	*Com.*	*Superl.*
great,	great-er,	great-est
kind,	kind-er,	kind-est
bold,	bold-er,	bold-est
rich,	rich-er,	rich-est
nèar,	near-er,	near-est
cold,	cold-er,	cold-est
wărm,	warm-er	warm-est
wise,	wi-ser,	wi-sest
ripe,	ri-per,	ri-pest
rare,	ra-rer,	ra-rest
grave,	gra-ver,	gra-vest
chaste,	chast-er,	chast-est
brave,	bra-ver,	bra-vest
vile,	vi-ler,	vi-lest

Example V.

Words ending in *ish*, expressing a degree of quality less than the positive.

brown-ish, (89)	brown,	brown-er,	brown-est
rĕd-dish,	red,	red-der,	red-dest
whī-tish,	white,	whi-ter,	whi-test
green-ish,	green,	green-er,	green-est
blăck-ish,	black,	black-er,	black-est
blū-ish,	blue,	blu-er,	blu-est
yĕl-low-ish,	yel-low,	yel-low-er,	yel-low-est

TABLE XVI.

The Boy and the Looking-Glass.

1. A little boy, when his Father and Mother were from home, was playing at ball in a room where there was a looking-glass.

2. Before he began to play, he turned the back of the looking-glass towards him, for fear he should break the glass It would have been better if he had gone out of doors to play at ball.

3. As he was not a careless boy, I wonder he was not afraid of breaking the windows, as well as the looking-glass; but I suppose he did not think of that.

4. Whilst he was playing, and, perhaps, not thinking

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

at all about the looking-glass, his ball struck the wooden back and broke the glass.

5. When he saw the mischief he had done, he was very sorry; and, I believe, he was afraid his father and mother would be displeased with him.

6. When his parents came home, he went to his father and said, "Father, I have broken the best looking-glass in the house; I am very sorry for it."

7. His father looked kindly at him, and said, "I would rather that all the looking-glasses in my house should be broken, than that one of my children should tell an untruth."

8. The little boy hearing his father say this, and seeing that he was not angry, felt comforted; though, I suppose, he wished very much that he had not broken the looking-glass.

9. After that time, when he met with an accident, he confessed it; and would not, on any account, tell an UNTRUTH.

TABLE XVII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

NOTE.—In the half accented terminations *ate, ude, ure, ize, ute, ise, ule, uge, ide,* the first vowel has its first sound generally, though not dwelt upon so long, or pronounced with so much force as in the full accented syllables. But in the terminations, *ice, ive, ile,* the first vowel has generally its second sound, and the final *e* is superfluous, or, only softens *c*; as, *notice, relative,* and *juvenile,* pronounced *notis, relativ,* and *juvenil.* In the former case, the final *e* is in the Roman, and in the latter case in Italick.

Di a phragm	lū bri cate	sū i cide
du pli cate	lu cra tive	sui ta ble
di a logue	lu di crous	va ri ous
aid de camp*	lu nu nous	u ni form
e go tism	night in gale	u su ry (17)
fa vour ite	nu mer ous	ad jec tive

* *Pronounced* ide-de-kawng.

F'ate, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pîn.

fôr ci l-*le*,	prê vi *ous*	âg gre gate
fre quen cy	pa gan ism	an a lyze
fu gi tive	pleu ri sy	an i mate
fe*a* si ble	qui e tude	ap pe tite
glo ri *ous*	*rheu* ma tism (71) al ti tude
hêr o ism	ru mi nate (71) ab di cate
ù bi lee	scru pu lous (71) ac cu rate,
ju ve nile	se ri *ous*	ad e quate
live li hood	spu ri *ous*	ag o nize
âl ge bra	ên ter prise	mêd i tate
am o rous	en vi *ous*	mis chie vous
an ec dote	ep i cure	met a phor
an ti quate	es ti mate	musk mel on
ap ti tude	ex cel lence	nour ish ment
an o dyne	fâs ci nate	ped a gogue
bêv er age	fab ù lous	pâl li ate
blun der buss	fêb ri fuge	pal pa ble
ât a logue	fûr be low	pal pi tate
al cu late	gen er *ous*	par a ble
an di date	gen tle man	par a dise
an dle stick	gen u ine	par a digm
ar a way	grân a ry	par a phrase
êl e brate	hêm i sphere	par a site
rit i cism	hes i tate	par ent age
m e ter	hând ker chief	par ox ysm
our te sy	hûr ri cane	par ri cide
il ti vate	im i tate	pên te cost
ic a logue	im pi ous	per quis ite
ic o nate	in fa mous	phys i cal
d i cate	in sti gate	plen i tude
f i nite	in sti tute	pres by ter

nó, mòve, nór, nôt—tàbe, tûb, bûll.

dêl e gate | în ti mate | prês i dent
des o late | jeal ous y | pris on er
der o gate | eop ar dy | priv i lege
des po tism | jes sa mine | quer u lous
des pe rate | lâs si tude | pâr a sol
des ti tute | lat i tude | raîl le ry
dem a gogue | lîb er tine | rân cor ous
es cu lent | lit i gate | rav en ous
ep i logue | mâck er el | rêc ti tude
el o quence | mag ni tude | rel a tive
el e vate | man u script | ren o vate
em pha sis | mas sa cre (26) | re qui site
em u lous | mêd i cine | rep ro bate
res i dence | tel e scope | âl ma nack
res i due | ten a ble | bôt a ny
ret i nue | tîn or ous | col lo quy
rev er ence | treach er ous | com pli ment
rev er end | trip li cate | con sti tute
rhâp so dy | tus pi tude | cor o ner
rhêt o rick | vâs sal age | crock e ry
rid i cule | vîn di cate | lon gi tude
sâc ri fice | bil lets doux | nom i nate
sac ri lege | côr po ral | ob li gate
sal i vate | for ti tude | ob lo quy
sas sa fras | lau da ble | ob sta cle
sat ir ise | plau si ble | ob sti nate
scav en ger | por phy ry | ob vi ous
sên si ble | âr chi tect | om in ous
sep a rate | ar gu ment | op er ate
ser a phim | ar ma ment | op po site
stâdt hold er | ar ti fice | or i fice

Fāte, fär, fåll, fāt—mē, mēt—pīne, pĭn.

stĭm u late	bà yon et	prŏb a ble
stip u late	bär ba rism	pop u lous
stren u ous	bar ba rous	pos i tive
sub ju gate	car di nal	prof li gate
sub se quent	car pen ter	proph e cy
sub sti tute	chân cel lor	pros e cute
syn a gogue	chan cer y	por rin ger
sim i le	ghast li ness	pros per ous
skep ti cism	lär ce ny	pros ti tute
syn co pe	mar gi nal	sol e cism
sur ro gate	par ti san	sol i tude
syc o phant	phar ma cy	soph is try
syl lo gism	par lia ment	vol a tile
tân tal ize	râsp ber ry	rob ber y
tan ta mount	âl der man	tom a hawk
pĕr se cute	cĭr cu lar (32)	rŏv al ty (90)
per son age	cir cum stance	mŏŭn te bank
prin ci ple	com pa ny (48)	coun sel lor
ser vi tude	come li ness (48)	coun ter feit
ter mi nate	gov er nour (48)	coun te nance
fir ma ment (31)	gov er ness (48)	boun ti ful
mir a cle (33)	pŏint ed ness	boun da ry
cir cum spect	pŏig nan cy	vĕn i son

TABLE XVIII.

Water Fowls.

1. Some birds live on fish, frogs, and worms, and have very long legs to wade in the water;—others have short legs for swimming, and their toes joined together by a skin that grows between them, which, like oars, or the fins of a fish, helps them to swim.

nȯ, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

2. Many water-fowls have long necks, to reach grubs and worms at the bottom of ponds. As they live much in cold water, their feathers are very thick, and they have plenty of soft down to keep them warm.

3. When they put their heads under the water, a thin skin is drawn over the eye, which hinders the water getting into it, and yet does not prevent them from seeing.

4. Many birds, at the approach of winter, fly away into warmer climates, where they stay till spring, and then return to us again. Some stay with us all winter, and live on grass-seeds and grain.

5. How great, how wise, and how good, is the bountiful Creator, who has formed so great a variety of birds, and placed them in such order that each knows and keeps its place!

6. He provides food for them all, and takes care of them all, so that "not a sparrow can fall to the ground without his notice."

On sitting down to meals.

I.

When at my meal, I take my seat,
My thoughts to Heav'n I raise;
That I may favour'd be, to eat
With gratitude and praise.

II.

This grateful sense of bount'ous good,
Such humble feelings spread;
That while I eat my outward food,
My soul has heav'nly bread.

TABLE XIX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A chiève ment	a bridg ment	em bĕz zle
ac quain tance	ack nŏwl edge	en deav our
apprais er	af fran chise	ex ces sive
ar rear age	dis fran chise	ex pen sive

Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

blas phē mer	ap prēn tice	ex prĕs sive
con tĕm ner	au tum nal	ex ten sive
con tăc tion	bis sex tile	ex cheq uer
cor rō sive	com pul sive	es cutch eon
cour ăn to	cur mud geon	ho săn na
de cēit ful	con vul sive	il lăs trate
de ci sive	de fec tive	i ăm bus
dif fu sive	dis cour age	in cĕn tive
in qui ry	dis pār age	in cul cate
en ligh ten	dis sĕm ble	in jus tice
o bei sance (67)	ef ful gent	in vec tive
out ra geous	en tăn gle*	lieu ten ant (77)
po ta to	ex cŭl pate	mo men tous
so no rous	gym năs tick	of fen sive
neu se um	ef fĕc tive	op pres sive
mis prĭs on	ab ŏr tive	a pŏs tle
pneu măt icks	en dorse ment	re mon strate
pre sŭmp tive	im por tance	sub al tern
pro duc tive	per for mance	ac cŏu tre
pro gres sive	re cord er	man oeu vre (26)
re pul sive	ad văn tage	al ter nate
re ten tive	a pārt ment	de ter mine
re venge ful	de part ment	re hear sal
stu pen dous	mis ĭs ter	sub ver sive
sub mis sive	em bār go	rheu măt ick (71)

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

Ap per tain	con nois seur†	em bra sure
ad ver tise	dis ap pear	ac qui esce

* en-tang-gl. † *Pronounced* co-nes-sēre.

nó, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

as cer tain	en ter tain	co a lesce
con tra vene	gaz et teer	mench in eel
can non ade	deb o nair	coun ter mand

TABLE XX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

	ex pli ca tive	rev o ca ble
Ad mi ra ble	fig u ra tive	spec u la tive
ac cu rate ly	lam en ta ble	suf fer a ble
am i ca ble	lit er a ture	val u a ble
ap pli ca ble	mar riage a ble	ven er a ble
ar ro gant ly	mis er a ble	vul ner a ble
cred it a ble	nav i ga ble	a mi a ble
crim in al ly	pal li a tive	ju di ca ture
des pi ca ble	pit i a ble	va ri a ble
el i gi ble	pref er a ble	hos pi ta ble
es ti ma ble	ref er a ble	for mi da ble
an swer a ble	tol er a ble	tran si tor y
com mon al ty	cop u la tive	au di tor y
nom i na tive	an ti qua ry	ar bi tra ry
op er a tive	ap o plex y	par si mon y
prof it a ble	tab er na cle	com par a ble

TABLE XXI.

The Good Boy.

1. A good boy loves his parents, brothers, and sisters. He always minds what his parents say to him, and tries to please them.

2. If they desire him not to do a thing, he does not do it; if they tell him to do any thing, he does it cheerfully.

3. When they deny him what he wants, he does not

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

grumble, or pout out his lips, or look angry, or cry; but he thinks that his parents know what is proper for him better than he does, because they are wiser.

4. He is kind to his brothers and sisters, and all his playmates. He never teases them, nor quarrels with them, nor calls them by ill names. He does not behave rudely to any body; but treats all with respect.

5. If he sees any persons who are very old and poor, he does not laugh at them, nor mock or make game of them, because he knows it is wrong; but he is kind to them, and glad when he can help them, or do them good.

6. When he sees naughty boys or girls, who pout and cry, and get angry, and quarrel or fight, he is very sorry, and tries to persuade them to do better.

7. He is kind even to dumb creatures, such as beasts, birds, fishes, insects, and worms; for he knows that though they cannot speak, they can feel as well as we.

8. Even those animals that he does not think pretty, he takes care not to hurt; and he is very sorry when he sees the poor horses beaten by the drivers, when they are drawing heavy loads.

9. He never takes delight in catching flies, or other insects, nor in pulling off their wings or legs; because he thinks it cruel to torture them, and give them pain.

10. He likes very much to see the little birds pick up moss, or hay, or bits of wool or hair, and carry them in their bills to make their nests. And if he finds a bird's nest, he does not touch the eggs, or the young birds, nor do them harm.

11. He loves his teachers, and all who have the care of him, and who tell him what is good; and he is very willing to take their advice. He often thinks how kind they are to him to instruct him, and to keep him out of danger, and he is thankful for their care.

12. He likes to go to school, and to read and write, and to learn something good every day; that, if he should live to be a man, he may be wise and good.

13. He never takes any thing that is not his own, nor meddles with it without leave. When he walks into the

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

garden or orchard, he does not pull flowers, or gather fruit, unless he is told that he may do so.

14. At table he sits up, and is quiet, till he is served; and then eats what is given him, in a decent manner, without talking, or asking for more, when he has enough.

15. He never tells a lie; nor departs from the truth. If he has done any mischief, or said any naughty word, he confesses it, and says he is very sorry, and that he will try to do so no more. He never tries to conceal his faults, but is willing to own them, and try to do better.

16. When any body speaks to him, he does not hang his head, or mutter, or look another way; but he answers them in a modest and proper manner, and always speaks loud enough to be heard plainly. When he reads or repeats his lesson, he always tries to do it with a clear voice, so as to be heard distinctly.

17. When he lies down at night, he tries to remember all he has been doing, and all he has been learning during the day. If he has done any thing wrong, he is sorry, and hopes he shall do so no more.

18. He loves to pray to God, and to hear, and read, and think about him; and he loves to go with his parents to worship him. Every body that knows this good boy, loves him, and speaks well of him, and is kind to him; and he is very happy; for those that are good are always the most happy.

TABLE XXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Ad vi sa ble	de plo ra ble
ac cu mu late	er ro ne ous
ap pro pri ate	har mo ni ous
an ni hi late	im pe ri ous
a me na ble	im pla ca ble
ab bre vi ate	in tu i tive
al le vi ate	la bo ri ous

Fāte, făr, fall, fat—mē, met—pīne, pĭn.

cen sō ṣ ous
com mu ni cate
con cu pis cence
as pār a gus
ac cēl er ate
ad mis si ble
a dul ter ate
ac cep ta ble
dis frăn chise ment
am bĭg u ous
am phib i ous
a năl y sis
ar tĭc u late
as sâs si nate
be at i tude
ca lŭm ni ate
cer tif i cate
ca tâs tro phe
co ag u late
com bŭs ti ble
com mem o rate
com mis er ate
com păr a tive
com pat i ble
con spĭc u ous
con tem pla tive
con temp ti ble
con tig u ous
de fin i tive
op prō bri ous
pe nu ri ous
mys tē ri ous
no to ri ous
ob se qui ous
de lĭb er ate
de riv a tive
di min u tive
e phem e ris
e piph a ny
fa cil i tate
fa năt i cism
il lŭs tri ous
in dus tri ous
in gen u ous
in quis i tive
in vin ci ble
in vis i ble
per spic u ous
pre dic a ment
per plex i ty
pro mis cu ous
pa rish ion er (79)
re cep ta cle
ri dic u lous
si mil i tude
tem pes tu ous (98)
sus cep ti ble
vi cis si tude
vo cif er ous
u năn i mous
a poc a lypse
a poc ry pha

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tùbe, tůb, bůll.

pre cà ri *ous*	a pôs tro phe
sa lu bri *ous*	cor rob o rate
spon ta ne *ous*	de nom i nate
ter ra que *ous*	de mon stra ble
vi ca ri *ous*	de pop u late
vic to ri *ous*	dis con so late
vo lu mi nous	pre pos ter *ous*
ux o ri *ous**	pre rog a tive
de bauch er y	re spon si ble
con for mi ty	ad mis si ble
de for mi ty	con ver sa ble
e nor mi ty	re vers i ble
sub or di nate	su per flu *ous*
a bom i nate	pre ser va tive
ac com mo date	ac com pa ny (48)
u non y mous	dis cov e ry

TABLE XXIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

Co tem po ra ry	e pis to la ry
de clam a tor y	ex clam a tor y
de fam a tor y	ex plan a tor y
dis pen sa tor y	ex tem po ra ry
he red i ta ry	con sol a tor y
in cen di a ry (97)	de pos i tor y
in flam ma tor y	ob ser va tor y
pre lim i na ry	de lib er a tive
com mu ni ca ble	ef fem i na cy
com mu ni ca tive	in suf fer a ble
in vi o la ble	in dis so lu ble
per sua si ble ness	in vul ner a ble

* From *ug-o-re-us.*

de gĕn er a cy
con fed er a cy
con sid er a ble
pre pār a tor y
pro hĭb i tor y
vo cāb u la ry
in vĕt er a cy
in ter mi na ble
in tem per ate ly
de rŏg a tor y
in vol un ta ry
re pos i tor y

TABLE XXIV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

Am bi gū i ty
con ti gu i ty
con tra ri e ty
dic ta to ri al
im por tu ni ty
no to ri e ty
op por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
per spi cu i ty
pres by te ri an
pri mo ge ni al
su per flu i ty
tes ti mo ni al
ac a dĕm i cal
af fa bil i ty
al pha bet i cal
sen si bil i ty
sen su āl i ty (17)
sim i lar i ty
sin gu lar i ty
tes ta mĕn ta ry
cir cum ām bi ent
an a lўt i cal (55)
ar gu men ta tive
mon o tŏn i cal
plau si bĭl i ty
pol y pet al ous
pop u lār i ty
pos si bĭl i ty
pri mo gen i ture
prin ci pāl i ty
prob a bĭl i ty
prod i gāl i ty
pu sil lan i mous
reg u lar i ty
rep re hĕn si ble
rep re sent a tive
sat is fāc tor y
an a tom i cal
an i mos i ty
ap os tol i cal
ar is toc ra cy
as tro nom i cal
cat e gor i cal

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

com pre hĕn si b*e*	cu ri ŏs i ty
con san guin i ty*	di a bol i cal
con tra dic tor y	et y mol o gy
cred i bil i ty	gen er os i ty
di a met ri cal	e qui pon der ant
el e men tar y	in dis sŏl va ble
ep i dem i cal	in ter rog a tive
ev an gel i cal	met a phor i cal
fal li bil i ty	pe ri od i cal
gen e ăl o gy	phil o soph i cal
hos pi tal i ty	phys i og no my (17)
il le gĭt i mate	phys i ol o gy (17)
im per cep ti ble	trig o nom e try
in tro duc tor y	u ni fŏr mi ty
in tre pid i ty	u ni vĕr si ty
ir re sist i ble	em ble măt i cal
mag na nim i ty	ge o graph i cal
met a phys i cal	ge o dæt i cal

* *Pron.* con-sang-gwin-e-te.

TABLE XXV.

Select Sentences from Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God.

2. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and shall say all manner

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

3. Again ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths. But I say unto you, swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King: neither shalt thou swear by thy head; because thou canst not make one hair white or black. Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

4. Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thy enemy: but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

5. When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

TABLE XXVI.

In the following words, tion, tian, ian, tial, *and* ier, *are pronounced* tshŭn, tshăn, yŭn, tshăl, *and* yŭr.

Cŏurt ier	fŭs tian	com bŭs tion
bās tion	mix tion	di ges tion
chrĭst ian	ce lĕs tial	ad mix tion

nó, móve, nŏr, nŏt—túbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Tion, is pronounced *shun*; as is also *sion*. Thus mo*tion* and man*sion* are pronounced mo*shun* and man*shun*; *cial* is pronounced *shal* generally.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first

Mō tion	făc tion	pĕn sion
na tion	flc tion	sănc tion
no tion	frăc tion	sĕc tion
por tion	frlc tion	ses sion
po tion	func tion	ten sion
ra tion	măn sion	unc tion
sta tion	mĕn tion	auc tion
âc tion	mis sion	ŏp tion
dlc tion	pās sion	vĕr sion

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ces sā tion	com mĭs sion	pro tĕc tion
com mo tion	com pres sion	pre emp tion
de vo tion	con fes sion	re demp tion
plan ta tion	con sump tion	re flec tion
pol lu tion	con ven tion	sub jec tion
pro por tion	con vic tion	suc ces sion
re la tion	cor rec tion	sus pen sion
sal va tion	de cep tion	as per sion
fi du cial	de scrip tion	as ser tion
ad mis sion	di rec tion	a ver sion
af fec tion	dis tinc tion	con ver sion
af flic tion	ex cep tion	de ser tion
as cen sion	ex pres sion	dis per sion
as sump tion	in flic tion	re ver sion
at ten tion	ob jec tion	sub ver sion
col lec tion	pro fes sion	sub stan tial

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, nĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

Ac cep tà tion	per se cù tion
ac cu sa tion	pres er va tion
ad mi ra tion	proc la ma tion
ad o ra tion	pub li ca tion
ag gra va tion	ref or ma tion
ap pro ba tion	res o lu tion
av o ca tion	rev o lu tion
cal cu la tion	rev e la tion
con dem na tion	sep ar a tion
con gre ga tion	sup pli ca tion
con sti tu tion	trib u la tion
con tem pla tion	vi o la tion
cul ti va tion	vis i ta tion
dec la ra tion	ap pre hen sion
des o la tion	com pre hen sion
el o cu tion	con de scen sion
em u la tion	con tra dic tion
ex pec ta tion	ju ris dic tion
hab i ta tion	res ur rec tion
in cli na tion	sat is fac tion
in sti tu tion	aug men tà tion
med i ta tion	al ter a tion
mod er a tion	al ter ca tion
nav i ga tion	al ter na tion
ob ser va tion	em i gra tion

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

Am pli fi cà tion	rat i fi cà tion
qual i fi ca tion	sanc ti fi ca tion
ed i fi ca tion	sig ni fi ca tion

nò, môve, nŏr, mŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

as so ci* à tion	cir cum lo cū tion
mul ti pli ca tion	cir cum val la tion
con tin u a tion	com mem o ra tion
con fed er a tion	pro pi ti* a tion
con so ci* a tion	re gen er a tion
or gan i za tion	re nun ci* a tion
co op er a tion	re tal i a tion
glo ri fi ca tion	ar gu men ta tion
pro nun ci* a tion	as sas si na tion

* *Ci* and *ti* in these words sound like *she*.

TABLE XXVII.

The Good Boy, whose Parents are poor.

1. The good boy, whose parents are poor, rises very early in the morning; and all day long, does as much as he can to help his father and mother.

2. When he goes to school, he walks quickly, and does not lose time on the way. "My parents," says he, "are very good, to save some of their money, in order that I may learn to read and write; but they cannot give me much, nor can they spare me long; therefore I must learn as fast as I can: if any body else has time to lose, I am sure I have not.

3. I should be very sorry, when I am a man, not to know how to read very well in the Bible, and other good books: and when I leave my parents, not to be able to read their letters, and write them word where I am, and how I do.

4. And I must learn accounts, for when I grow up, I shall have many things to reckon about my work, and what I buy. I shall, perhaps, have bills to make out, as my father has; and perhaps I shall be employed in a shop."

5. When he has finished his lessons, he does not stay to play, but runs home; he wants to see his father and mother, and help them to take care of his little brothers

Fāte, făr, fâll, fât—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

and sisters, for when he is at home he is very industrious.

6. He often sees naughty boys in the streets, and in the fields, fight, and steal, and do many sad things; and he hears them swear, and call ill names, and tell lies: but he does not like to be with them, for fear they should make him as bad as they are, and that any body who sees him with them, should think that he too is naughty.

TABLE XXVIII.

Words of two syllables, in which the terminating *w* is silent.

Bâr ro*w*	gâl lo*w*s(48)	nâr ro*w*	wĭn do*w*
bĕl lo*w*	bĕl lo*w*s(48)	hol lo*w*	win no*w*
bil lo*w*	hâr ro*w*	shad o*w*	yel lo*w*
bur ro*w*	cal lo*w*	shal lo*w*	bôr ro*w*
el bo*w*	mal lo*w*s	spar ro*w*	fol lo*w*
fel lo*w*	mar ro*w*	tal lo*w*	mor ro*w*
fâl lo*w*	mĕad o*w*	whĭt lo*w*	sor ro*w*
far ro*w*	mel lo*w*	wid o*w*	wal lo*w*

In the following words, *s* and *z* sound like *zh*—Thus—

Brā *zier*	glā *zier* (25)	hō *zier* (25)
cro *zi* er	ra *zure*	sei *zure*
fu *zion* (79)	adi hē *zion*	in trē *zion*
lei *zure*	al le *zion*	in fu *zion*
a *zure*	am bro *zi* al	pro fu *zion*
e lī*zion* (79)	col lu *zion*	oc ca *zion*
e ly*z* i an	con clu *zion*	ob tru *zion*
ne lū *zion* (79)	con fu *zion*	vis *zon*
e va *zion*	con tu *zion*	mea*s* ure
de tru *zion*	dif fu *zion*	plea*s* ure
e ro *zion*	ef fu *zion*	trea*s* ure

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

di vi*s ion* (79)	ex clù *sion*	ab sci*ss ion* (79)
de ci*s ion*	ex plo *sion*	col li*s ion*
de ri*s ion*	a bra *sion*	con ci*s ion*
pre ci*s ion*	cor ro *sion*	co hè *sion*
pro vi*s ion*	dis plo *sion*	il lu *sion*
re ci*s ion*	en clo *sure*	al li*s ion*

TABLE XXX.

Words in which *ci*, *ti*, *si*, and *cie*, are pronounced *she*; *tia*, and *cia*, *sha*; *scious*, *cious*, and *tious*, *shus*.

Grè cian	trân si ent	ex crû ci ate
gra cious	lûs cious	ex pa ti ate
pa tient	câu tious	fa ce tious
quo tient	pâr tial	fal la cious
spa cious	côn science	fe ro cious
spe cies*	con scious	in gra ti ate
so cial	ap prè ci ate	lo qua cious
sa ti ate	as so ci ate	ne go ti até
an cient	au da cious	pro ca cious
câp tious	ca pa cious	ra pa cious
fac tious	con so ci ate	se qua cious
fic tious	dis so ci ate	sa ga cious
nup tial	e ma ci ate	tè na cious
spè cious	om nis ci ence	per ti nà cious
vex a tious	po ten tial	cir cum stân tial
vi va cious	pro vin cial	con fi dên tial
vo ra cious	pru den tial	pen i ten tial
an nûn ci ate	sen ten tious	pes ti len tial
con ten tious	sub stân ti ate	prov i den tial
cre den tials	com mêr cial	rev er en tial
e nun ci ate	con tu mà cious	res i den tia ry

* spe-sheez.

Fāte făr, fāll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

es sĕn tial ef fi cā cious e qui nŏc tial
in fec tious os ten ta tious con sci ĕn tious
li cen ti ate per spi ca cious con se quen tial

TABLE XXXI.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

1. As soon as you are awake in the morning, strive to turn your minds inward, and to still and silence all your own thoughts, that you may wait on your great Creator, to feel love and thankfulness arise in your hearts to Him for his divine care and preservation of you during the night; and sincere desires that He may keep you from all things that are not right in his sight, the ensuing day.

2. Then arise, and when you are dressed, wash your hands and faces clean, and comb your heads; and go cheerfully about the business your parents or masters may direct.

3. When you are at school, remember that it is out of kindness and love to you, that your parents have sent you there, or procured you the liberty of going. Take pains to improve in reading, writing, or whatever else your parents or teachers are so kind as to instruct you in, or wish you to learn; and do not disappoint their hopes, or grieve them, by being careless and negligent about your learning, but apply yourselves with diligence and attention to whatever studies or business your teacher may appoint you.

4. In coming to school and returning home, be careful to behave with decency and sobriety. Do not be noisy, nor loiter by the way, but pass on quietly, without offending or hurting any person or thing, either by words or actions.

5. At evening, when you go to bed, consider coolly before you close your eyes for sleep, how you have spent the foregoing day; and if you find nothing said or done amiss, and every thing speaks peace and innocence within, let an humble acknowledgment and grateful thankfulness to the

nò, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

great Preserver of men, fill your hearts for his care and preservation of you through the day.

6. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. With this constantly on your minds, much advice will not be needful, and without it, none will be effectual. If you live in this fear, it will regulate every thought, word, and action.

TABLE XXXII.

Ci and *ti*, when each forms a syllable, are equivalent to *she*, otherwise they are equivalent to *sh*.

Prē cious	am bĭ tion	cog nĭ tion
spe cial	aus pi cious	con tri tion
vi cious	ca pri cious	de fi cient
vi ti ate	co mi tial	de li cious
ad dĭ tion	con di tion	dis cre tion
e di tion	pro pi tious	pol i tĭ cian
ef fi cient	se di tion	prop o *si* tion
es pe cial	se di tious	prep o *si* tion
fla gi tious	sol sti tial	pro hi bi tion
fru i tion	suf fi cient	*rh*et o ri cian
ju di cial	sus pi cious	su per fi cial
lo gi cian	tran si tion	dis qui *si* tion
ma gi cian	vo li tion	su per sti tion
ma li cious	ab o lĭ tion	sup po *si* tion
mi li tia	ac qui *si* tion	sur rep ti tious
mu *si* cian	ad mo ni tion	av a ri cious
nu tri tion	ad ven ti tious	ben e fi cial
no vi ti ate	am mu ni tion	co a li tion
of fi ci ate	ap pa ri tion	com pe ti tion
of fi cial	ar ti fi cial	com po *si* tion
of fi cious	ad sci ti tious	def i ni tion

Fāte, făr, fâll, fat—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

pa tri cian	ap po si tion	dem o li tion
par ti tion	eb ul li tion	dep o si tion
per di tion	el u di tion	dis po si tion
per ni cious	ex hi bi tion	prac ti tion er
pe ti tion	ex po si tion	a rith me ti cian
pro fi cient	im po si tion	ac a de mi cian
phy si cian	op po si tion	sup pos i ti tious
po si tion	prej u di cial	math e ma ti cian

In the following words, the consonant *q* sounds like *k*, and terminates a syllable; but perhaps the ease of the learner may render a different division more eligible.

a	li quor (48)	an ti qui ty
E qui ty	li que fy	in i qui ty
e qui ta ble	li qui date	in i qui tous
li quid	li quid ness	ob li qui ty

TABLE XXXIII.

The *i* in this table, when it begins a final syllable, sounds like *y* at the beginning of words. When *x* precedes *i*, it has the sound of *ks*, and the supposed *s* and the *i*, sound like *sh*.

Fō li o	mill ion (48)	in gĕ ni ous
ju ni or (48)	min ion	bat tal ion
sol dier (97)	pil lion	ci vil ian
sav iour	pin ion	com pan ion
seign ior	trill ion	con nex ion
u ni on	trunn ions	de flux ion
al ien	val iant	do min ion
ge ni al	cull ion	fa mil iar
ge ni us	runn ion	o pin ion

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ânx ious	scûll ion	pâ vil ion
*b*dêll ium	côll ier	pos tîll ion
bil ious	pon iard	pane tîl io
bill iard*s*	on ion (48)	ras câll ion
bill ion*s*	bûll ion	re bêll ion
brill iant	be hâv iour	se râgl io
bâgn io	com mun ion	ver mîl ion
fîl ial	par he li on	aux il ia ry†
flex ion*	pe cu li ar	mîn *ia* ture
flux ion	con ve ni ent	pe cû ni a ry

* *Pron.* flek-shun. † awg-zil-yà-re.

TABLE XXXIV.

THE FUNERAL.

How solemn is the scene, when friends draw near,
To pay to parted worth the fun'ral tear!
How precious are the sacred tears that rise,
And flow successive from the mourners' eyes!

How solemn is the sight, ('tis so to me,)
Extended in the "*narrow house*" to see,
The pale precursor of our certain doom,
A silent votary for the lurid tomb!

No language can describe, no tongue can tell
The heart's keen anguish at the last farewell,
When the lid closes on the faded face,
Where late serenely shin'd each softer grace.

Plac'd on the sable hearse, the mournful throng,
In sad procession, slowly move along;
Bow'd down with sorrow, to the grave repair,
And leave their fellow friend to moulder there.

Then home return:—Oh! what a blank appears!
The heart then gives the few remaining tears;

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

How gloomy all, where late so sweetly smil'd
The lovely friend, who ev'ry care beguil'd!

Those who have lost what worlds cannot supply,
Can give the sympathetick tear and sigh:
Tho' friendship can a soothing balm impart,
'Tis heav'n alone can heal the mourner's heart.

APHORISMS.

Who is wise?* He that learns from every one.

Who is powerful? He that governs his passions.

Who is rich? He that is contented.

Who is prepared to die? He that lives as he ought.

* *The interrogation point needs much attention from every teacher.*

TABLE XXXV.

In the following words *th* is sounded as in *think*.

E ther	the a tre (26)	can thăr i des
ja cinth	hy a cynth	an tĭp a thy
the sis	căth o lick	pa ren the sis
ze nith	ĕp i thet	a rith me tick
thŭn der	lăb yr inth	an tith e sis
meth od	lĕth ar gy	mis ăn thro py
ăn them	pleth o ry	phil an thro py
dĭph thong	sym pa thy	the oc ra cy
oth icks	ăm a nanth	the ol o gy
pân ther	ap a thy	ther mom e ter

pò, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

sȧb bath	ma thè sis	an thȯr i ty
thĭm ble	syn the sis	ca thol i con
this *tle*	pan thè on	my thol o gy
thurs day	e the re al	or thog ra phy
triph thong	ca thè dral	hy poth e sis
in thrȧl	u re thra	li thog ra phy
ath wart	au thên tick	li thot o my
be trȯth	pa thet ick	a poth e ca ry
thĭr ty (31)	syn thet ick	ap o thè o sis
thor *ough* (48)	a cȧn thus	pȯl y the ism
thir tèen (31)	ath lĕt ick	bib li ȯth e cal
thŏŭ sand	me theg lin	ich thy ol o gy
ȧ the ism	ca thar tick	ȯr tho dox y
the o ry	en thŭ si asm*	or tho e pist
the ò rem	an thȯl o gy	lith on trip tick

th as in the word *thou.*

ei ther	clȯth ier†	feath er	lĕath er
nei ther	rȧth er	gȧth er	fur ther
hea then	fath om(48)	hĭth er	breth ren
wĕath er	soŭth ern	poth er(48)	be nèath
with er	teth er	broth el	be queath
wheth er	thith er	broth er	an ȯth er (48)
neth er	whith er	wor thy	to geth er
weth er	fa ther	moth er	lȯg a rithms
prith ee	far thing	smoth er	nev er the lĕss
bur then	far ther	oth er (48)	sȯv er *eign* (48)

* *Pron.* en-thŭ-zhe-azm. † klȯthe-yer.

Fāce, fär, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XXXVI.

Five reasons for not using Spirituous Liquors.

A TOUCH-STONE.

1. Because they poison the blood, and destroy the organs of digestion.

2. Because an *enemy* should be kept *without* the gate.

3. Because I am in health, and need no medicine.

4. Because I have my senses, and wish to keep them.

5. Because I have a *soul* to be saved—or lost.

To the man whose mind is untouched by all, or any of the above reasons, a volume on the subject would be useless.

ON AUTUMN.

I pass'd by the grove, and the leaves were fast falling,
And chilly the north wind did blow;
The quail whistl'd loud, for her brood she was calling,
A shelter to find from the snow.

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

The small birds of summer, that us'd to awaken
The peasants with sounds from the hill,
Have now left our groves, and the vales are forsaken
Of notes from the shrill whip-poor-will.

How solemn the prospect of Nature appear'd—
The meadows are stript of their green—
The lily has faded—the rose disappear'd—
How transient! how short to be seen!

The changes of seasons, exact in their order,
Roll round on the swift wings of time,
That man may discover the works of his Maker,
And youth learn a lesson sublime

So, when in the winter of life you're declining,
Fix your thoughts on the hav'n of rest;
Trust in a Saviour, and cease all repining
That you may for ever be blest.

TABLE XXXVII.

Words in which *ch* has the sound of *k*.

Christ	é pŏch	cŭ cha rist
chyle	o chre (26)	ân ar chy
scheme	tro chee	chrys o lite
ache	ân chor (48)	chär ac ter
châsm	chrîs ten	cat e chism
chrîsm	chym ist	pên ta teuch
chôrd	ech o	sep ul chre (26)
schôol	pâs chal	tech ni cal
choir*	col ick	âl chy my
chy lous	cho ler	anch o ret
cho rus	schol ar	brach ial
te trarch	mon arch	lach ry mal

* kwire.

Fāte, făr, fâll, fåt—mè, mèt—pīne, pĭn.

chà os	stôm acht	mâch i nate
cho ral	pà tri arch	sac cha rine
sỳn chro nism	pa rò chi al	chi rôg ra phy
mich *a*el mas	cha me le on	cho rog ra phy
chor is ter*	chro mât ick	chro nom e ter
chrôn i cle	me chan ick	tho om a chy
ôr ches tre (26)	an ach ro nism	cat e chêt i cal
ôch i my	sy nêc do che	bac cha nà li an
cach ex y	mêl an chol y	cat e chu men
chi mè ra	chro nôl o gy	chỳm is try (55)

* kwir ris tur. † stôm muk.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Remarkable expressions of a Child, not more than seven years old, related by his Mother.

Reading the life of Fenelon one morning in my bed, two of my children being with me, a son of seven years of age, and a daughter of four, I requested them to remain still while I read; and to induce them to be so, I proposed that they should think a half hour, and tell me their thoughts.—After a pause, my little son replied, that it was not possible to tell his thoughts,—they were the same that had been in his mind more than a year, and that they were so delightful, the more he thought, the more he wished to continue in that sweet meditation; and if all the world could get into the same feelings, it would be impossible for any to be miserable. Being very much startled at such an unexpected reply from so young a child, I inquired of him if he could recollect the first time he felt these serious impressions. He said they came on by degrees, from a desire to be good, and serve God. I then asked him if he was willing to die and go to heaven? He said he had heaven already in his own heart; therefore, he believed if he should be called from

nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt—tùbe, tŭb, bŭll

this world, his spirit would unite with God his Father; but he wanted to live, to pray for others who were wicked; and that, many times, when he was alone he burst into tears for the sins of the world, and wished it were in his power to bring them into the same feelings with himself. He said he could not speak of these things to his companions at school, knowing that he would be ridiculed; and that if I knew all that he suffered in mind among such a set of wicked boys, I would weep for him continually. I asked him what he meant. He said, grieving for them lest they should continue hardened in wickedness—sorry they should offend so good a God—and distressed for himself in struggling against the temptations before him, and afraid he should do something wrong himself; but that the thoughts which were continually with him, were his comfort. I asked him if he knew from whence these thoughts proceeded. He said, yes; from God; and that it was God's spirit in him, and that he sometimes enjoyed heaven without waiting for Death.

TABLE XXXIX.

Words of French origin, in which ch *sounds like* sh; *and accented* i *sounds like* è.

Chaise	shize	po lice
cham ois*	ma chine	ma chin er y
chan cre (26)	cash ier	chev a lier
cham ade	an tique	deh su chee
cham paign	ta tigue	chan de lier
cha grin	in trigue	cep u shin
chi cane	ma rine	mag a zine
pique	dern ier	bom ba zin
mon da ine	can non eer	cor de lier
brig a dier	cap a pie	gren a dier

Fate, får, fall, fat—mè, mèt—pine, pin.

bom bar dier car bi nier fi nan cier
buc an iers cav al ier gaz et teer

TABLE XL.

Description of the Sloth.

The Sloth, which is an animal of South America, makes the most despicable appearance of all the animal race. It is covered with coarse hair, somewhat resembling dried grass; the tail is so short as scarcely to be seen; and its eyes are dull and heavy.

It has four short feet, which are armed with strong claws; but though the feet are short, the legs are still shorter, and proceed from the body in such an oblique direction, that the soles of the feet seldom touch the ground.

This poor creature seldom changes its position but by constraint, and when compelled by the severe calls of hunger; and then it moves only one leg at a time, by scraping the back of the claws along the surface, and wheeling the limbs circularly about, yet still touching the ground, till at length it places its foot in a progressive position.

The other three limbs are brought about with the same difficulty, before the animal is capable of moving its body; and in a manner so extremely slow, that according to Goldsmith's account, it has been seen to advance forward not above three feet in an hour; and that a few paces are often the journey of a week.

It lives upon the leaves, fruit, and flowers of trees; and sometimes on the bark itself, when nothing else is left upon the tree for its subsistence. It requires a large share of food for its support; and therefore it generally strips a tree of all its verdure, before it is willing to leave it.

Although this animal is formed for climbing a tree with great pain and difficulty, yet it is utterly unable to descend like other animals; but is obliged, when it has stripped the tree of every thing that could serve it for food, to drop like a lifeless mass from the branches to the ground.

After remaining some time in a torpid state, from the shock received by the fall, it again prepares for a journey to some neighbouring tree, not far distant, to which it crawls so slowly, that one could scarcely perceive it move; and often baits on vegetables by the way.

All motions which it makes seem to torture it; every step it takes, it sends forth a plaintive, melancholy cry, which seems its chief defence. Few quadrupeds appear willing to interrupt its progress, either because its flesh is offensive, or that they are terrified at its cries.

When at length it reaches its destined tree, it mounts it with greater ease than when it moved upon the plain. It falls to with famished appetite, and, as before, destroys the very source that supplies it.

As it finds so great a difficulty in procuring its food, it is obliged to go several days without any supply; and we are informed that one remained suspended to a pole across two beams, without any sustenance for forty days.

This strange creature, which appears to live a very wretched life, may serve as a very just emblem of the slothful, who spend their time in doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing, while they ought to be improving their minds in virtue, and endeavouring to obtain those comforts which render mankind happy.

Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XLI.

Words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Gear	dăg ger	lĕg ume	ghĕr kin
geese	crag gy	pig gin	ău ger
gĕld	hag gle	quăg gy	bŏg gy
get	crag ged	rag ged	fog gy
gift	dig ger	rig ger	clog gy
give	drug ster	rig gish	cŏg ger
gig	drug get	rig ging	dog ged
gild	drug gist	scrăg ged	dog gish
gill	flăg gy	scrag gy	jog ger
gimp	dig geth	shag gy	nog gin
gird (32)	gib bous	slŭg gish	tăr get
girt	gid dy	snăg ged	gir dle (31)
girl (32)	gig gle	sprig gy	be gin
ea ger	gil ding	stăg ger	wăg ger y
mea ger	giz zard	swag ger	log ger head
gew gaw	gim let	swag gy	to gĕth er
ti ger	hăg gish	trig ger	pĕt ti fog ger
to ged	jag gy	twig gen	brăg ger
big gin	jag ged	twig gy	wag gish

The following words are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*. Thus *finger* is pronounced *fing-gur*.

Fin ger	lin ger	youn ger	lon ger
an ger	lin go	youn gest	stron ger
hon ger	lin guist	lon gest	mon ger (48)

TABLE XLII.

Selfish Sorrow Reproved.

One day during the summer vacation, Alexis had prepared himself to set out, with a party of his companions, upon a lit-

tle journey of pleasure. But the sky lowered, the clouds gathered, and he remained for some time in anxious suspense about his expedition; which at last was prevented by heavy and continued rain. The disappointment overpowered his fortitude; he burst into tears; lamented the untimely change of weather; and sullenly refused all consolation.

In the evening the clouds were dispersed; the sun shone with unusual brightness; and the face of nature seemed to be renewed in vernal beauty. Euphronius conducted Alexis into the fields. The storm of passion in his breast was now stilled; and the serenity of the air, the music of the feathered songsters, the verdure of the meadows, and the sweet perfumes which breathed around, regaled every sense, and filled his mind with delightful emotions.

"Remark," said Euphronius, "the delightful change which has suddenly taken place in the whole creation. Recollect the appearance of the scene before us yesterday. The ground was then parched with the long drought: the flowers hid their drooping heads; no fragrant odours were perceived; and vegetation seemed to cease. To what cause must we impute the revival of nature?" "To the rain that fell this morning," replied Alexis, with a modest confusion. He was struck with the selfishness and folly of his conduct; and his own bitter reflections anticipated the reproof of Euphronius.

PERCIVAL.

TABLE XLIII.

In the following, when *g* begins a syllable, i sounds like *j*, and *c*, when it begins a syllable, sounds like *s*.

Mā gick	rē gis ter	du pli ci ty
tra gick	spe ci fy	fe li ci ty
a gile	spe ci men	mu ni ci pal
a cid	má cer ate	an ti ci pate
dī git	ma gis trate	par ti ci pate

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

vĭ gĭl	nē ces sa ry	sim plĭ ci ty
fā cile	trā ge dy	me di ci nal
fra gile	vĭ cin āge	so li ci tude
frĭ gid	ve ge tate	per ni ci ty
ri gid	ve ge tive	tri pli ci ty
plā cid	lō gick	ver ti ci ty
sĭ gĭl	pro cess	e dā ci ty
pi geon	co gi tate	ex ag* ge rate
tā cit	pro ge ny	mor da ci ty
a gi tate	il lĭ cit	nu ga ci ty
ag* ger ate	im pli cit	o pa ci ty
lē gi ble	e li cit	ra pa ci ty
flā ge let	ex pli cit	sa ga ci ty
prē ce dent	so lĭ cit	se qua ci ty
pre ci pice	im ā gine	vi va ci ty
re ci pe	re lĭ gion (79)	te na ci ty
de ci mal	li ti gious	ve ra ci ty
de ci mate	pro di gious	a dā gi o
lā cer ate	au dā ci ty	bel lĭ ge rent
pa ci fy	ca pa ci ty	o ri gi nal
pa gean try	fu ga ci ty	ar mi ger ous
pa gi nal	lo qua ci ty	om ni ge nous
rē gi cide	men da ci ty	ver ti gin ous
re gi men	men dĭ ci ty	re fri ger ate
re gi ment	di lā ce rate	le gis lā tion
re ci tā tion	mu cil ā gin ous	as tro lō gi cal
sac ri le gious	mul ti plĭ ci ty	ge o lo gi cal
o le ā gin ous	per spi cā ci ty	ped a go gi cal
au then tĭ ci ty	per ti na ci ty	phil o lo gi cal
e las ti ci ty	a trō ci ty	tau to lo gi cal

* *g* like *j*.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

e lec tri ci ty fe rŏ ci ty the o lŏ gi cal
du o de ci mo ve lo ci ty re ci pro ci ty
ab o rig in al rhĭ no ce ros le ger de main
ec cen tri ci ty an a lŏ gi cal re ci ta ti vo(34)

TABLE XLIV.

Select Sentences.

At our first setting out in life, when yet unacquainted with the world and its snares, when every pleasure enchants with its smile, and every object shines with the gloss of novelty; let us beware of the seducing appearances which surround us: and recollect what others have suffered from the power of headstrong desire. If we allow our passion, even though it be esteemed innocent, to acquire an absolute ascendency, our inward peace will be impaired. But if any which has the taint of guilt, take early possession of our mind, we may date, from that moment, the ruin of our tranquillity.

Every man has some darling passion, which generally affords the first introduction to vice. The irregular gratifications into which it occasionally seduces him, appear under the form of venial weaknesses; and are indulged, in the beginning, with scrupulousness and reserve. But, by longer practice, these restraints weaken, and the power of habit grows. One vice brings in another to its aid. By a sort of natural affinity they connect and entwine themselves together, till their roots come to be spread wide and deep over all the soul.

TABLE XLV.

Words in which *h* is pronounced before *w*, though written after it. Thus, *what*, *when*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*.

Whale	whelm	whit	whĕr ry
wheal	when	whiz	wheth er

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

wheat	whence	whirt	whif fl
wheel	whet	wharf	whim sey
wheeze	which	what (23)	whin ny
while	whiff	whirl (32)	whis per
whilst	whig	where (24)	whis tle
whine	whim	whey (72)	whith er
white	whin	wheedle	whit low
why	whip	whi ting	whit ster
whelk	whisk	whi tish	whit tle
whelp	whist	wher ret	whim per

TABLE XLVI.

WINTER.

See! Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all its rising train;
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

Winter is composed of three months, called December the twelfth, January, the first, and February, the second month of the year.

December. The changes which take place in the face of nature during this month, are little more than so many advances towards universal gloom and desolation. The day now rapidly decreases; the weather becomes foul and cold

nó, môve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

rain or snow, and wind are frequent. Several of the wild quadrupeds take to their winter concealments. On the 21st of this month, the winter solstice, or shortest day, takes place.

January.—This is the coldest month in the year. Nothing can be more wonderful than the effect of frost; it stops the running stream, converts a lake into a plain, and makes the ground as hard as a rock. Domestick cattle now require all the care and protection of the farmer. Plants are provided by nature with a kind of winter quarters, which secure them from the effects of cold. The barn resounds with the flail, and the school-house is thronged with children and youth.

February.—The earlier part of this month may still be reckoned winter; though the cold generally begins to abate. Various signs of returning spring occur at different times in this month. The farmer begins his work in the field, as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. He repairs his fences and hedges.

SPRING.

Winter, still lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath,
Fair nature sickens.

Spring is composed of three months, called March, the third, April, the fourth, and May, the fifth month of the year.

March.—The sun has now acquired so much power, that on a clear day we feel all the genial influence of Spring.

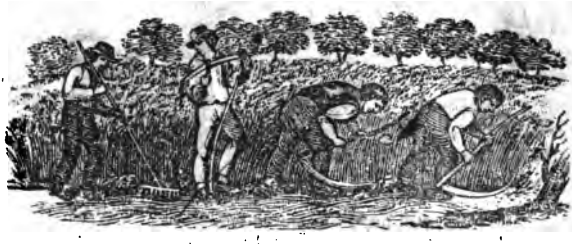
Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

The farmer starts his plough in this month. About the last of this month the young lambs begin to sport abroad; and the industrious bees commence their labours. In this month, also, day and night becomes of equal length, which is called the vernal equinox.

April.—This month gives the most perfect image of Spring; for warm gleams of sunshine, and gentle showers, have the most powerful effects in hastening that universal springing of the vegetable tribes, from whence the season derives its appellation. Birds are busied in building and repairing their nests. The fishes are now inspired by the same enlivening influence, which acts upon the rest of animated nature. The farmer is engaged in ploughing and sowing.

May.—In this month the earth is covered with the freshest green of the grass and young corn, and adorned with numerous flowers. The trees put on all their verdure. In this month cattle are turned to pasture. Milk becomes of a better quality in consequence of the young grass. Butter and cheese are now made. Birds hatch and rear their young principally during this month.

SUMMER.



Now genial suns and gentle breezes reign,
And summer's fairest splendours deck the plain;
With pleasure now we view the new-born rose,
And all the ground with short-lived beauty glows.

Summer is composed of three months, called June, the sixth, July, the seventh, and August the eighth month of the year.

nó, móve, nór, nót—túbe, tŭb, bŭll.

June.—This is really the most lovely month in the year. Summer has commenced, and warm weather is thoroughly established. Trees are in their fullest dress, and there is a profusion of the gayest flowers. One of the earliest rural employments of this month, is the shearing of sheep; a business of much importance in all parts of this country. A profusion of fragrance now rises from the fields of clover in blossom. The several kinds of winter and spring grain come into ear and flower during this month; the latter part of which is the beginning of hay harvest. This is the busiest and one of the most agreeable of rural occupations. On the 21st of this month, comes the summer solstice, or longest day.

July.—This is the warmest month in the year. The effects of the heat upon the face of nature soon become manifest. The flowers of the former month lose their beauty, shrivel, and fall. The animal creation seem oppressed with languor during this hot season. The insect tribes, however, are peculiarly active and vigorous in the hottest weather.—Bathing is a healthful and delightful exercise at this season. Large heavy clouds are formed during this warm weather, which at length let fall their collected water in copious showers. Thunder and lightning generally accompany these summer storms. This is the time of wheat harvest, as well as that of many other grains. It is a very busy season. Nature bids all be industrious. Flax and hemp are pulled in this month.

August.—This month is generally very sultry, and the farmer now sees the principal objects of his culture, and the chief sources of his riches, collected beneath some shelter: but this varies according to the time of sowing. Every fair day is now of great importance; as when the grain is once ripe, it is liable to continual damage while standing, either from the shedding of the seeds, the depredations of birds, or storms. The poor labourer, who has toiled in securing another's wealth, justly expects to partake of the happiness.—The number of plants in flower is now very sensibly diminished. These of the former months are now running fast to seed; and a few new ones succeed. The red-breast, one of our finest, though most common songsters, renews his musick about the end of this month.

Fāte, fär fâll, făt—mē, mět—pīne, pĭn.

AUTUMN.

Now softened suns a mellow lustre shed,
The laden orchards glow with tempting red;
On hazel boughs, the clusters hang embrown'd,
And with the sportsman's war the new-shorn fields resound.

Autumn, or fall, is composed of three months, called September, the ninth, October, the tenth, and November, the eleventh month of the year.

September.—This is, in general, a very pleasant month; the distinguishing softness and serenity of Autumn, with its deep blue skies, prevailing through great part of it. The days are now very sensibly shortened, and the mornings and evenings are chilly and damp. The labours of the husbandman have but a very short intermission; for, no sooner is the harvest gathered in, than the fields are again ploughed up, and prepared for the winter grain. Apples are gathered about the close of this month, and cider is made. The autumnal equinox, when day and night are again equal over the whole globe, happens about the twenty-third of this month. This, as well as the vernal, is generally attended with storms, which throw down much of the fruit yet remaining on the trees.—By the end of this month, the leaves of many trees have their verdure impaired, and begin to put on their autumnal colours; which, however, are not complete till the ensuing month. Acorns now begin to fall from the oak, and the nuts from the beech; both of which have the name of mast. These, in countries where there are large forests, afford plentiful food to swine, which are turned into woods at this season.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

October.—The great business of nature, with respect to the vegetable creation at this season, is the scattering of seed on the face of the earth. Spider's webs are numerous across paths, and extended from one shrub to another. Now is the time for robbing and killing the industrious bee. During this month the farmer sows his winter grain. The leaves undergo a change. The gloom of the falling year is in some measure enlivened, during this month especially, by the variety of colours, some lively and beautiful, put on by the fading leaves of trees and shrubs. In most of the wine countries of Europe, the vintage takes place in this month. The grape is one of the latest fruits in ripening. When gathered, they are immediately pressed, and the juice is fermented like that of apples.

November.—This month is marked by the fall of the leaf. There is something melancholy in this process of desolation. This is a gloomy month both to man and beast. Intervals of clear and pleasant weather, however, frequently occur. High winds are common in this month. The farmer finishes his ploughing and sowing, and then lays up his utensils under cover. Cattle and horses are taken out of the exhausted pastures, and put to hay. Hogs are put up to fatten; sheep are turned into the turnip field, or, in stormy weather, fed with hay.

TABLE XLVII.

In the following words, with their compounds and derivatives, *x* is pronounced like *gz*; *ex-act* is pronounced *egz-akt*

Ex ăct	ex ĕm pli fy	ex ŏr di um
ex ĭst	ex ăn i mate	ex ălt
ex empt	ex as per ate	ex ŏt ick
ex ult	ex ă men	ex ŏn er ate
ex ăm ine	ex u be rance	ex ĕrt
ex am ple	ex hăust	ex er cent
ex ăm plar	ex hort	ex ec u tor

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XLVIII.

As it is of great consequence for all to know how to modulate the voice at an interrogation, the following lesson is thought to be well fraught for that purpose.

Virtue and Piety, Man's highest Interest.

I find myself existing upon a little spot, surrounded every way by an immense unknown expansion—Where am I?—What sort of a place do I inhabit? Is it exactly accommodated, in every instance, to my convenience? Is there no excess of cold, none of heat, to offend me? Am I never annoyed by animals, either of my own, or a different kind? Is every thing subservient to me, as though I had ordered all myself? No—nothing like it—the farthest from it possible. The world appears not, then, originally made for the private convenience of me alone? It does not. But is it not possible so to accommodate it, by my own particular industry? If to accommodate man and beast, heaven and earth, if this be beyond me, it is not possible. What consequence then follows? Or can there be any other than this?—If I seek an interest of my own, detached from that of others, I seek an interest which is chimerical, and which can never have existence.

How then must I determine? Have I no interest at all? If I have not, I am stationed here to no purpose. But why no interest? Can I be contented with none, but one separate and detached? Is a social interest joined with others, such an absurdity as not to be admitted? The bee, the beaver, and the tribes of herding animals, are sufficient to convince me, that the thing is somewhere at least possible.—How then am I assured that it is not equally true of man? Admit it; and what follows? If so, then honour and justice are my interest; then the whole train of moral virtues are my interest; without some portion of which, not even thieves can maintain society.

nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

TABLE XLIX.

We destroy pleasure by pursuing it too eagerly.

A boy, smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower, with indefatigable pains. First, he aimed to surprise it among the leaves of a rose; then to cover it with his hat, as it was feeding on a daisy. At one time he hoped to secure it, as it revelled on a sprig of myrtle; and at another, grew sure of his prize, perceiving it to loiter on a bed of violets. But the fickle fly still eluded his attempts. At last, observing it half buried in the cup of a tulip, he rushed forward and, snatching it with violence, crushed it to pieces. Thus, by his eagerness to enjoy, he lost the object of his pursuit. From this instance, young persons may learn, that pleasure is but a painted butterfly; which, if temperately pursued, may serve to amuse; but which, when embraced with too much ardour, will perish in the grasp.

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG WOMAN.

In dawn of life, she wisely sought her God;
And the straight path of thorny virtue trod.
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend;
Belov'd by all, to all the good, a friend:
The bad she censur'd by her life alone:
Blind to their faults, severe upon her own:
In others' grief a tender part she bore;
And with the needy shar'd her little store:
At distance view'd the world with pious dread,
And to God's temple for protection fled;
There sought that peace which heaven alone can give;
And learn'd to die, ere others learn to live.

Fāte, fāe, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE L.

In the following table, tu is sounded like tshu; *nà-ture is pronounced* nà-tshure. *Vide p.* 98.

Nà ture	rŭp ture	en rŭp ture
căp ture	struc ture	im pos ture
rap ture	punc ture	in dĕn ture
pas ture	scuĭp ture	ò ver ture
frac ture	nur ture	ăp er ture
fèa ture	junc ture	sĭt u ate
crea ture	fŭ ture	punc tu ate
vĕs ture	jŏin ture	sump tu ous
lec ture	mois ture	mù tu al
tex ture	pŏs ture	ca pĭt u late
mix ture	tŏr ture	sănc tu a ry
ges ture	for tune	spĭr it u al
ven ture	stât ure	per pet u al
pic ture	stat ute	con grât u late
tinc ture	vĕr dure	con stĭt u ent
stric ture	nât u ral	tem pes tu ous
scrip ture	ad vĕn ture	pre sump tu ous
vul ture	con jec ture	cò la ture
cul ture	de par ture	dis cŏm fit ure (48)

TABLE LI.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing Tables.

Written.	*Pronounced.*	*Written.*	*Pronounced.*
A ny	ĕn ne	isle	ile
bat teau	bat tò	is land	i land
beau	bò	ma ny	mĕn ne

nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt —tùbe, tŭb, bŭll.

beaux	bŏze	o cean	ò shun
been	bĭn	says	sĕz
bu reau	bu rò	said	sĕd
bu ry	bĕr rè	sous	sŏŏ
bu sy	bĭz ze	su gar	shŭg ur
co lo nel	kûr nel	vis count	vi count
haut boy	hò bŏe	wo men	wĭm min

Written.	*Pronounced.*
belles let tres	bel lĕt tur
busi ness	bĭz ness
flam beau	flăm bo
chev aux de frise	shev o de frēēze
port man teau	port măn to
righ te ous	rī tshe us

TABLE LII.

The Industrious Roman.

An industrious Roman, named Cresin, who lived at a more plentiful rate, and had better crops than his neighbours who lived on the same soil, was accused by the poorer, and *superstitious* sort, that he enchanted his grounds, fields, and gardens; for otherwise, said they, "it is impossible he should have a more plentiful increase than we have, who sow the same kind of seed, and cultivate the same kind

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

of ground; and yet we live in extreme poverty." Cresin made but a short defence for himself, and that was in shewing an able bodied daughter, inured to pain and labour, and all his carts, ploughs, oxen, and utensils of husbandry, saying, "Here, noble judges, are all the magical arts and enchantments used by Cresin; and if my neighbours and accusers would take the same care and pains in employing these creatures and implements, that my daughter and I do, they might have the same increase, and live as well: but they must not expect that sloth and idleness will procure them riches."

TABLE LIII.

The most usual names of Men.

1	2	
Ad am	Ar chi bald	Dà vid
Al bert	Ar nold	Da ri us
Al len	Ar thur	
Al fred	Al ex ân-der	2 Ed mund
An brose (48)	Bâr na bas	Ed ward
An drew (71)	Ben ja min	Ed win
An *tho* ny	Ben net	Ed gar
Ash er	Ber nard	Eg bert
Ā ron	Brâd ford	El dad
A sa hel	Brad ley	Ez ra
A saph	Cà leb	E li as
A sa	Chârles	1
A mos	Chris to pher	E li
A bel	Cor nè li us	E noch
A bram	Clârk	E phra im
A bra ham	Dân iel	E le à zer

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

E lī sha
E ze ki el
E līph a let
E rās tus
Eb en è zer
*E*u phrò ni us
Frân cis
Frēd er ick
Gà bri el
Geôrge
Gīd e on
Gil bert
Gīl*es*
Hên ry
Hùg*h*
Ho rà tī o (98)
Hôr ace
Hez e ki a*h*
Hī ram
[1] Ī saac
[2] Is ra el
Ich a bod
Jà bez
Ja cob
Jam*es*
Job
Jo el
Jô*h*n
Jò nas
Jò seph
Jo si a*h*
Jôsh u a
Jùde
Jûs tus
Jer e mī a*h*
Jôn a than
Jà red
Jēs se
Le*o*n ard
Lēw is (71)
Lu cius
Luke
Lêm u el
Lē vi
Lu ther
Mârk
Mar tin
Mât thew
Mī chel
Mil*es*
Môr gan
Mò *ses*
Me dad
Na than
Na thân iel
Ne he mī a*h*
Nīc o las
Nôr man
[4] Ōl i ver
Ob a dī a*h*
Pè ter
Pâ*u*l
Phīl ip
Phin e *h*as
Râlph
Reû ben
Rīch ard
Rôb ert
Ro ger
Rû fus
Sâm u el
Sēth
Sil vēs ter
Sīm e on
Sī mon
Sôl o mon
Stè phen
Si las
Thè o dore
The ôph i lus
T*h*ôm as
Tīm o thy
Tī tus
U rī a*h*
Vāl en tine
Vīn cent
Wāl ter
Wīll iam
Z*a*c chè us
Zà dok

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

Names of Women.

4	*Eu* nice	Lyd i a
Ab i gail	E mil i a	Lu cre tia (98)
Ann	*Eu* sta ti a (98)	Lu cin da
An na	Flo ra	Ma bel
An nis	Frân ces	Mar ga ret
1	Gu li a	Mar tha
A my	Gu li el ma	Ma ry
A me lia	Grace	Ma ri a
Brid get	Hân nah	Nan cy
Be lin da	Har ri et	Pa tience
Car o line	Hel en	Pa me li a
Clar is sa	Hen ri et ta	Pe nel o pe
Ce li a	Hes ter	Phe be
Deb o rah	Hul dah	Phil lis
Di nah		Pris cil la
Dor cas	2	Ra chel
Dor o thy	Is a bel	Re bec ca
De li a	Jane	Ruth (71)
2	Jem i mah	Ro set ta
El ea nor	Jen net	Sa rah
Em ma	Ju li a	So phi a
Em i ly	Ju li an a	Sal ly
Es ther	Kath a rine	Su san nah
E li za	Ke zi a	Su san
E lis a beth	Lu cy	

9

TABLE LIV.

THE GOOD MAN.

Happy the man, whose cautious steps
Still keep the golden mean;
Whose life, by wisdom's rule well form'd,
Declares a conscience clean.

nō, move, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Not of himself he highly thinks,
Nor acts the boaster's part;
His modest tongue the language speaks
Of his still humbler heart.

What blessings bount'ous heav'n bestows,
He takes with thankful heart:
With temperance he eats and drinks
And gives the poor a part.

To sect or party his large soul
Disdains to be confin'd:
The good he loves of ev'ry name,
And prays for all mankind.

Pure in his zeal, the offspring fair
Of truth and heav'nly love;
The bigot's rage can never dwell,
Where rests the peaceful dove.

Not on the world his heart is set,
His treasure is above;
Nothing beneath the sov'reign good
Can claim his highest love.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Single letters, followed by a period, frequently stand for whole words; as in the following:

A. A. S. Academiæ Americanæ Socius, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of arts.*

A. D. Anno Domini, *In the year of our Lord*

A. M. Artium Magister, *Master of Arts.*

A. M. Anno Mundi, *In the year of the World.*

A. M. Ante Meridiem, *Before noon.*

B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis, *Bachelor of Divinity.*

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Bart. *Baronet.*
bbl. *Barrel.*
C. *or* cent Centum, *a Hundred.*
Cap. Caput, *Chapter.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Capt. *Captain.*
C. S. Custos Sigilli, *Keeper of the Seal.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Co. *Company.*
Cor. *Corinthians.*
Cr. *Creditor.*
Cwt. *Hundred Weight.*
D. D. Doctor Divinitatis, *Doctor of Divinity.*
d. denarius, *A Penny.*
Dec. *December.*
Dr. *Doctor*, or *Debtor.*
Do Ditto, *The Same.*
Deut. *Deuteronomy.*
e. g. exempli gratia, *As for example.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Esqr. *Esquire.*
Ex. *Exodus.*
Exr. *Executor.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gentleman.*
G. R. Georgius Rex, *George the King.*
Heb. *Hebrews.*
Hon. *Honourable.*
Hhd. *Hogshead.*
Id. Idem, *The Same.*
i. e. id est. *That is.*
J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, *Jesus the Saviour of Man.*
J. D. Jurium Doctor, *Doctor of Laws.*
Kt. *Knight.*
L. Liber, *A Book.*
£ *Pounds.*
$ *Dollars.*
L. L. D. Legis Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
L. S. Locus Sigilli, *The Place of the Seal.*
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Physick.*
Mr. *Master*, or *Mister.*
Mrs. *Mistress*, or *Missis.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen*, or *Sirs.*
MS. Manuscriptum, *Manuscript.*
M. S. Memoriæ Sacrum, *Sacred to the Memory.*
N. *Note.*
N. B. Nota Bene, *Mark well*, or *Take notice.*
n. l. non liquet, *It does not appear.*
No. *Number.*
Nov. *November.*
N. S. *New Style.*
O. S. *Old Style.*
Num. *Numbers.*
Obt. *Obedient.*
Oct. *October.*
p. *Page*, or *Principle.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
per cent. per centum, *by the hundred.*
Obj. *Objection.*

nó, móve, nór, nót—túbe, tůb, bůll.

Philom. Philomathes, *a Lover of Learning.*
P. M. Post Meridiem, *After Noon*, or *Post Master.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Psal. *Psalms.*
Q. Question, or *Queen.*
q. quadrans, *a farthing.*
q. d. quasi dicat, *As if he should say.*
q. l. quantum libet, *As much as you please.*
Qr. *quarter.*
q. s. quantum sufficit, *a sufficient quantity.*
R. Rex, *King.*
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor, *King's Professor.*
R. S. Respublica, *The Republick.*
Rev. *Reverend*, or *Revelations.*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honourable.*
s. solidus, *A Shilling.*
St. *Saint.*
S. A. Secundum Artem, *According to art.*
Schr. *Schooner.*
Sept. *September.*
Servt. *Servant.*
S. T. D. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor, *Doctor of Divinity.*
S. T. P. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, *Professor of Divinity.*
ss. scilicet, *to wit*, or *namely.*
ult. ultimo, *the last.*
inst. *instant*, or *the present.*
U. S. A. *The United States of America.*
v. vide, *see*, or *verse.*
viz. videlicet, *to wit*, or *namely.*
wt. *weight.*
ye. *the.*
yn. *then.*
ym. *them.*
yr. *your.*
ys. *this.*
yt. *that.*
&. et, *and.*
&c. et cetera, *and the rest*, or *and so forth.*

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

One	1	I	Ten	10	X
Two	2	II	Eleven	11	XI
Three	3	III	Twelve	12	XII
Four	4	IV	Thirteen	13	XIII
Five	5	V	Fourteen	14	XIV
Six	6	VI	Fifteen	15	XV
Seven	7	VII	Sixteen	16	XVI
Eight	8	VIII	Seventeen	17	XVII
Nine	9	IX	Eighteen	18	XVIII
			Nineteen	19	XIX
			Twenty	20	XX
			Thirty	30	XXX
			Forty	40	XL
			Fifty	50	L
			Sixty	60	LX
			Seventy	70	LXX
			Eighty	80	LXXX
			Ninety	90	XC
			One hundred	100	C
			Two hundred	200	CC
			Three hundred	300	CCC
			Four hundred	400	CCCC
			Five hundred	500	D
			Six hundred	600	DC
			Seven hundred	700	DCC
			Eight hundred	800	DCCC
			Nine hundred	900	DCCCC
			One thousand	1000	M
			Two thousand	2000	MM
			Three thousand	3000	MMM
			Four thousand	4000	MMMM
			Five thousand	5000	V
			Six thousand	6000	VI
			Seven thousand	7000	VII
			Eight thousand	8000	VIII
			Nine thousand	9000	IX
			Ten thousand	10000	X
			Eleven thousand	11000	XI
			Twelve thousand	12000	XII
			Thirteen thousand	13000	XIII
			Fourteen thousand	14000	XIV
			Fifteen thousand	15000	XV
			Sixteen thousand	16000	XVI
			Seventeen thousand	17000	XVII
			Eighteen thousand	18000	XVIII
			Nineteen thousand	19000	XIX
			Twenty thousand	20000	XX
			Thirty thousand	30000	XXX
			Forty thousand	40000	XL
			Fifty thousand	50000	L
			Sixty thousand	60000	LX
			Seventy thousand	70000	LXX
			Eighty thousand	80000	LXXX
			Ninety thousand	90000	XC
			One hundred thousand	100000	C
			Two hundred thousand	200000	CC
			Three hundred thousand	300000	CCC
			Four hundred thousand	400000	CCCC
			Five hundred thousand	500000	D
			Six hundred thousand	600000	DC
			Seven hundred thousand	700000	DCC
			Eight hundred thousand	800000	DCCC
			Nine hundred thousand	900000	DCCCC
			One million	1000000	M

Fate, fär, fall, fat—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Nineteen	19	XIX	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Twenty	20	XX	Ninety	90	XC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirty	30	XXX	Ninety-nine	99	XCIX
Thirty-five	35	XXXV	One hundred	100	C
Forty	40	XL	Two hundred	200	CC
Forty-five	45	XLV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Fifty	50	L	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Fifty-five	55	LV	Five hundred	500	D
Sixty	60	LX	Six hundred	600	DC
Sixty-five	65	LXV	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Seventy	70	LXX	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Seventy-five	75	LXXV	Nine hundred	900	DCCCC
Eighty	80	LXXX	One thousand	1000	M

One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, MDCCCXXVI

TABLE LV.

On Faithfulness in Little Things.

The opportunities for displaying great deeds of goodness are rare; and when they present themselves, these are many powerful stimulants to magnanimity and perseverance. But the little occasions to stand firm in the cause of truth, come upon us inadvertently; and almost every moment they render it necessary for us to maintain a warfare against pride, slothfulness, and a domineering, lordly disposition; against precipitancy, impatience, &c. opposing our corrupt wills every where, and in all things. If we will be faithful here-G[illegible], our fallen nature will have no time to draw breath, but G[illegible]ust die to all its propensities.

*th*supporting a life of godliness, is like unto successful Heb[illegible]agement and economy in outward and domestick af-Hon[illegible]. If attention be not paid to minute matters, frugally Hhd[illegible]e, and avoid unnecessary expenses, there is a greater Id[illegible]. Ide[illegible]ility, step by step, of a declension in point of prop[illegible]i. e. id es[illegible]*nat is.* [illegible]dertakings, which naturally ex-J. H. S. Jesus Hominum S[illegible]earns by Divine assistance, to [illegible]in small matters of a spiritual

nature, will not fail to accumulate much treasure, as well as he who is attentive in temporal concerns. Great things are only great, because many small materials are brought and combined together. He who is careful to lose nothing, will generally increase his wealth. It is well for us to consider, that it is not so much what we do, as the motives of love in which our actions originate, and surrendering our own wills: this it is alone which renders our good works acceptable in the Divine sight. People judge of our actions according to outward observation; but, with God, those things are nothing, which in the eyes of men shine with great lustre; for he requires a sincere intention, a will ready to bend to his will, on all occasions, and an upright, entire forsaking, of ourselves.

Our faith is tried more powerfully in common occurrences, and less exposed to a mixture of pride, than in uncommon and remarkable concerns. We also find that we are many times more attached to certain little things, than to matters of moment—for instance, some would find it much easier to give generous alms, than to deny themselves a favourite diversion. Man is very liable to become beguiled by little things, because he looks on them as matters of indifference, and imagines himself free from any powerful attachment to them; but, when God commands him to forsake them, he finds by painful experience, how inordinate and unmortified his attachment to, and practice of them was. Besides, through our inattention to small duties, we frequently give offence and stumble our families, and those about us; for people cannot believe we fear God with uprightness, when our conduct in small concerns is immoderate and careless. For, how can an observer reconcile the idea of our being strong and scrupulous observers of important duties, that require the greatest sacrifices, when matters of small account have an undue ascendancy over us? But the greatest danger herein is, that the soul, through careless indifference in lesser things, becomes gradually accustomed to unfaithfulness, grieves the Holy Spirit, and, by degrees, learns to account it a matter of small consequence to go counter to the will of God. On the contrary, true love esteems

Fāte, făr, făll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

nothing indifferent; every thing capable of pleasing or displeasing God, appearing great. Not that true love drives the soul into a slavish, fearful scrupulousness, but it allows of no particular set bounds to faithfulness. It moves the mind in simplicity to pass by those things that God doth not require, but does not hesitate a moment about those things he does require, be they great or small; so that our obedience in small matters does not originate from a forcible terrour on the mind; it all arises in and by a continual current and power of love, free from those slavish fears and consultations, accompanying restless, anxious, and distressed souls. Man is drawn into the way of his duty through love to God; for even in the time of greatest trial, when the spirit of truth unceasingly urges the submissive soul, step by step, in the observance of small duties, and seems about to divest it of all freedom, behold, it finds itself on a wide plain, and enjoys peace and freedom in him!

Finally, it is particularly necessary for those, who are naturally of an inadvertent, and unwatchful disposition, to be mindful. Man, by paying little regard to small duties, becomes accustomed to make no account of them; he does not enough consider the lead and tendency thereof—he does not enough view the almost imperceptible ascendency and assimilation of these things, in and with his fallen propensities—he forgets the compunction and remorse which these things have heretofore occasioned—he had rather indulge in imaginary idea of his establishment, and depend on his own judgment, (which has, however, oftentimes deceived him,) than to settle down into a constant, diligent, attentive watchfulness. We are apt to say, it is a little thing, it is nothing; yea, it is nothing!—but it is a nothing on which thy all depends—such a nothing, as thou so inordinately covest, as to cleave to it, in preference to the will of God—a nothing, which thou will despise in words, in order to frame an excuse for thy non-observance of it; but in the ground, it is a nothing which thou holdest fast, against the will of God, and which, if continued in, will bring thee to ruin.

Despising small things does not, as some assert, arise from greatness of mind, but far otherwise; from a shortsightedness,

esteeming things small, which in their tendency and consequences have a very extensive reach and effect. The more we discover ourselves inclined to indifference in small things, and the more we find it a trial to us to pay attention herein, the more we ought to fear and become jealous; yea, and to cast up bulwarks against a spirit of indifference and carnal security. He that despises little things, will certainly fall by little and little. Be not afraid of a constant watchfulness of mind in small things. A godly resolution is necessary in the beginning, and the exercise and suffering thou endurest, thou hast well deserved; it being very necessary for the perfecting of thy peace and security, out of which there is nothing but disquiet and backsliding. God will render this path more and more sweet and pleasant. True love is watchful and attentive, without great and painful restraint of spirit.

Augustine saith, "little things are little things, but to be faithful in little things, is something great."

COLLECTION OF WORDS,

ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED

The accented syllable, as in the preceding part of the Book, is designated by a figure being placed over the important vowel, the particular sound of which it conveys.

PARTS OF SPEECH ANNEXED TO THE WORDS.

n. stands for *noun*; *a.* for *adjective*; *pro.* for *pronoun*; *v.* for *verb*; *part.* for *participle*; *ad.* for *adverb*; *pr.* for *preposition*; *con.* for *conjunction*; *in.* for *interjection*.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Fāte, fär, fåll, făt—mē, mět—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll. (96.)

A

A băn don, *v.* to give up; to forsake
a bāse, *v.* to bring low
a bāsh, *v.* to make ashamed
a bāte, *v.* to lessen; to decrease
ab bre vi ate, *v.* to shorten
a bĕt, *v.* to encourage; to assist
ab hŏr, *v.* to hate, to loathe
a bide, *v.* to dwell in a place
a bĭl i ty, *n.* power, capacity
ăb ject, *a.* mean, worthless
ab o lī tion, *n.* a destroying
ăb ŏr tive, *a.* untimely, unsuccessful
a bŏŭnd, *v.* to have plenty
a brĭdge, *v.* to shorten
ab rŭpt, *a.* sudden; hasty
ab scŏnd, *v.* to hide; to run away
ăb so lute, *a.* unconditional; fine
ab sŏrb, *v.* to swallow up
ab stē mi ous, *v.* temperate; sober
ab stāin, *v.* to forbear, to refrain from
ab strūse, *a.* difficult; obscure
ab sŭrd, *a.* foolish; inconsistent
ab sur di ty, *n.* what is contrary to reason; folly
a byss, *n.* a great depth; a gulf
ac cēde, *v.* to come to; to be added to

nó, môve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll.

ac cĕl er ate, *v.* to hasten
ac cen tu ate, (98) *v.* to place the accent
ac cep ta ble, *a.* grateful; pleasing
ac cess, *n.* admittance; approach
ac cŏst, *v.* to address; to salute
ac cŏu tre, (26) *v.* to dress; to equip
ac crue, (93) *v.* to increase; to arise from
ac cū mu late, *v.* to heap up
ăc cu rate, *a.* exact; nice
a chieve ment, *n.* the performance of an action
â cid, *a.* sour; sharp
ack nŏwl edge, *v.* to own; to confess
ac quī ĕsce, *v.* to rest in; to be satisfied with
ac qui es cence, *n.* submission; consent
ac quire, *v.* to gain by labour
ac quit, *v.* to set free
a cūte, *a.* sharp; ingenious
a dapted, *part.* fitted; prepared
ad dict, *v.* to give up; to dedicate
ad here, *v.* to cleave to
ad he sion, *n.* a sticking to something
ad ja cent, *a.* lying close to
a dieu, *ad.* farewell
ad jŏurn, *v.* to put off
ad just, *v.* to put in order
ad min is ter, *v.* to give; to afford
ad mi ra tion, *n.* wonder; high esteem
ad mis si ble, *a.* which may be admitted
ad o ra tion, *n.* homage to the Deity
ăd u la tor y, *a.* flattering
a dŭlt, *a.* grown up
ăd vo cate, *n.* a pleader
a ē ri al, *a.* belonging to the air
af fa bĭl i ty, *n.* easiness of manners
af fĕc tion, *n.* love; kindness
af fec ta tion, *n.* artificial appearance
af fĭn i ty, *n.* relation by marriage
af fir ma tion, *n.* declaration
a gen cy, *n.* acting for another
a gent, *n.* a deputy; a factor
ăg gran dize, *v.* to make great
ag grĕs sor, *n.* an invader; an encroacher
a gil i ty, *n.* activity
ă gi tate, *v.* to put in motion
ag o ny, *n.* violent pain
aid, *n.* help; support
a lăc ri ty, *n.* cheerfulness
ă lien, *n.* a foreigner; a stranger
al lāy, *v.* to mix; to pacify
al lĕge, *v.* to declare; to affirm
al lē vi ate, *v.* to soften; to ease
al li ance, *n.* a league; kindred

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

al lŏt ment, *n.* a part; a share
al lūde, *v.* to refer to; to hint at
al lure ment, *n.* enticement
al lu sion, *n.* a hint; application
ăl̇m ond, (48) *n.* a nut
a lōof, *ad.* at a distance
al ter cā tion, *n.* a debate
al tĕr nate ly, *ad.* by turns
ăl ti tude, *n.* height
a māze ment, *n.* wonder
am bi gū i ty, *n.* uncertainty; doubt
am bĭg u ous, *a.* doubtful; uncertain
am bi tion, *n.* a desire of preferment
am brō zi al, (17) *a.* delicious
ăm bus cāde, *n.* a place of surprise
ā mĕn, *ad.* so be it; verily
a mĕrce, *v.* to fine
ā mi a ble, *a.* lovely; pleasing
ăm i cā ble, *a.* friendly; obliging
am mu ni tion, *n.* military stores
am phĭb i ous, *a.* living in two elements
am pli fi cā tion, *n.* enlargement
a mūse ment, *n.* entertainment
a năl o gy, *n.* resemblance of one thing to another
ăn ar chy, *n.* confusion; want of government
a nāt o my, *n.* the art of dissecting bodies
ăn ces tor, *n.* a forefather
an ces try, *n.* birth; pedigree
ān cient, *a.* old; aged; long past
ān ec dote, *n.* private history
an gĕl ick, *a.* angelical
ăn gle, *n.* corner
an guish, *n.* excessive pain
an i mate, *v.* to quicken; to make alive
an i mā tion, *n.* life; vigour
ăn nals, *n.* histories
an nex, *v.* to join; to unite
an ni hi late, *v.* to destroy
an nŏunce, *v.* to publish
ăn nu al, *a.* yearly
an nū i ty, *n.* a yearly allowance
a nŏint, *v.* to rub with oil; to consecrate
a nŏm a ly, *n.* irregularity
an te cē dent, *a.* going before
ăn ti dote, *n.* a medicine that expels poison
an tĭp a thy, *n.* hatred; contrariety
an ti qui ty, *n.* old times; ancients
ănx ious, *a.* uneasy; doubtful
ap er ture, *n.* an opening
a pŏl o gy, *n.* an excuse
ap par el, *n.* dress
ap pā rent, *a.* plain; visible; evident

ap *pèal*, *v.* to refer to a higher power
ap pel là tion, *s.* name; title
ap pĕn dage, *n.* something added
ap pen dix, *n.* some addition
ap per tain, *v.* to belong to
ap plåuse, *n.* approbation
ap pŏint, *v.* to fix; to settle
ap pre hènd, *v.* to lay hold on; to conceive
ap pre hen sive, *a.* fearful
ap prŏach, *v.* to draw near to
ap pro pri ate, *v.* to set apart to some use
år a ble, *a.* fit for tillage
år bi tra ry, *a.* absolute; without rule
ar bour, *n.* a shady seat
ar chi tect, *n.* a builder
ar dent, *a.* hot; burning
ar dour, *n.* heat; warmth
ar du ous, (97) *a.* difficult; lofty
ar råign, *v.* to bring to trial
ar ränge, *v.* to set in order
ar rear, *n.* something unpaid
år ro gance, *n.* haughtiness
ar tic u late, *a.* distinct; plain
år ti fice, *n.* trick; fraud; art
ar tif i cer, *n.* a workman
ar ti fi cial, *a.* made by art
ar til lery, *n.* ordnance; great guns
as cend, *v.* to mount; to climb
as cen den cy, *n.* influence
as cent, *n.* an eminence; rise
as cer tain, *v.* to make certain
as cribe, *v.* to impute to
às pect, *n.* visage; looks
as pire, *v.* to desire
as sail, *v.* to attack; to assault
as sault, *n.* attack; invasion
as sem ble, *v.* to collect together
as sent, *v.* to yield to
as ser tion, *n.* a declaration
as sess or, *n.* he who apportions taxes
as si dŭ i ty, *n.* diligence
as sign, *v.* to mark out
as sign ment, *s.* a making over to another
as sist, *v.* to help
as sŏ ci ate, (17) *v.* to keep company with
as suage, (91) *v.* to soften
as sume, *v.* to claim
as tŏn ish, *v.* to amaze
a sŭn der, *ad.* apart
ath let ick, *a.* lusty; strong
åt las, *n.* a collection of maps
a tŏne ment, *n.* satisfaction
a trŏ cious, *a.* very wicked; enormous
at tire, *n.* dress; apparel
a vail, *v.* to profit; to promote
åv a rice, *n.* covetousness

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

au di ble, *a.* that may be heard
au di ence, (97) *n.* persons collected to hear
aug mĕnt, *v.* to increase
au then tick, *a.* well founded
au thŏr i ty, *n.* legal power
av e nue, *n.* an entrance
a vid i ty, *n.* eagerness
aw ful, *a.* solemn, venerable
awk ward, *a.* clumsy
à zure, *a.* faint blue; blue

B

Bach e lor, *n.* a man unmarried
back bite, *v.* to censure or reproach the absent
badge, *n.* a mark, or token
baf fle, *v.* to elude; to balk
bail, *n.* a security for another
bal sam, *n.* an ointment
bâlm y, *a.* soothing; soft
bane ful, poisonous; destructive
ban quet, *n.* a feast
bar bar i ty, *n.* cruelty
bash ful, *a.* modest; shy
bathe, *v.* to wash in a bath
beach, *n.* a shore
beau ti fy, *v.* to adorn
be cŏm ing, (48) *a.* suitable; graceful
be hoove, *v.* to become
be mŏan, *v.* to lament
be nĕf i cence, *n.* active goodness
ben e fit, *n.* advantage; use
be nĕv o lence, *n.* kindness
be nign, *a.* kind; generous
be queath, *v.* to give by will
be reave, *v.* to deprive of
be seech, *v.* to beg; to entreat
be siege, (74) *v.* to beset with force
be stow, (89) *v.* to give; to lay out
be tray, (62) *v.* to discover; to divulge
be wail, (62) *v.* to lament
be wil der, *v.* to puzzle
bi as, *v.* to incline to some side
big ot, *n.* one devoted to a party
bil ious, *a.* consisting of bile
bi sect, *v.* to cut in two
bis sex tile, *n.* leap year
bleach, (63) *v.* to whiten
blĕm ish, *n.* a spot; disgrace
blend, *v.* to mingle together
bliss, *n.* happiness
blithe, *a.* gay; airy
bloat, (63) *v.* to swell
boast, *n.* a proud speech; a brag
bŏis ter ous, *a.* loud; stormy
bŏn dage, *n.* captivity; slavery
bŏund less, *a.* unlimited
boun te ous, (98) *a.* liberal; generous
brâce let, *n.* an ornament for the arms
brâck ish, *a.* saltish

nò, mòve, nór, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

brân dish, *v.* to wave, or shake
brà zen, *a.* made of brass
bra very, *n.* courage
breach, (63) *n.* an opening; a difference
breast plate, *n.* an armour for the breast
brèeze, *n.* a gentle wind
brèv i ty, *n.* shortness
brief, (74) *a.* short; concise
brît tle, *a.* apt to break
brùise, (94) *v.* to hurt
bru tal, *a.* savage; inhuman
bru tish (93) *a.* like a beast
bûl ky, *a.* large
bur den some, *a.* troublesome
bu reau, (65) *n.* a chest of drawers
bûr gla ry, *n.* house breaking
bur nish, *v.* to make bright
busi ness, (53) *n.* employ
bus tle, *n.* hurry; tumult

C

Câb in et, *n.* a set of drawers
cà dence, *n.* a fall of voice
ca jòle, *v.* to flatter; to deceive
cal lous, *a.* insensible; hard
calm, *a.* quiet; undisturbed
câm brick, *n.* fine linen
ca nâl, *n.* a course for water
cân cel, *v.* to blot out
can did, *a.* fair; open
can dour, *n.* sweetness of temper
cân ine, *a.* like a dog
can o py, *n.* a covering
can vass, *v.* to examine
ca nôe, *n.* an Indian boat
ca pà cious, *a.* wide, large
ca pà ci ty, *n.* ability
cáp rice, (34) *n.* fancy; whim
cap tain, *n.* a chief commander
cap tious, (17) *a.* ensnaring
cap ti vate, *v.* to subdue; to charm
cár cass, *n.* a dead body
càre, *n.* solicitude; concern
ca rèer, *n.* a course; a race
càre less, *a.* without care
ca ri ous, *a.* rotten
cár nage, *n.* slaughter; havock
ca rôuse, *v.* to drink; to quaff
cár riage, *n.* a vehicle; conduct
car tòuch, *n.* a case of wood for balls
cárve, *v.* to cut wood, stone, or meat
cas cáde, *n.* a water-fall
cáse, *n.* a sheath; contingence
cásk, *n.* a barrel
cas ti gate, *v.* to chastise; to punish
cas u al, *a.* accidental
cat a logue, *n.* a list of names; enumeration
cath o lick, *a.* universal; general
ca tárrh, *n.* disease in the head

Fāte, fār, fāll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cât e chise, *v.* to question
cave, *n.* a cavern; a den
cease, *v.* to be at an end
cede, *v.* to yield; to resign
ceil ing, *n.* the inner roof
cel e brate, *v.* to praise
ce lĕr i ty, *n.* swiftness; speed
cel lar, *n.* a place under ground
cen sure, *v.* to blame; to reprimand
cen tre, (26) *n.* the middle
ces sa tion, *n.* a stop; a rest
chafe, *v.* to rage; to fret
cha grin, (34) *v.* to vex
chair, (62) *n.* a carriage of pleasure; a seat
chance, *n.* accident; fortune
chap ter, *n.* a division of a book
char ac ter, *n.* a mark; a representation
char coal, *n.* coal made by burning wood
char i ty, *n.* kindness; alms
chart, *n.* a delineation of coasts
chas tise, *v.* to punish; to correct
choc o late, *n.* the cocoa-nut
cheap ly, *ad.* at a low rate
cheat, *n.* a fraud; a trick
cher ish, *v.* to nourish; to support
chief, (74) *a.* principal; most eminent
child, *n.* an infant; a very young person

chirp, (31) *v.* to make a cheerful noise like birds
choir,* *n.* a body of singers
choke, *v.* to stop up; to suffocate
chŏl er, *n.* the bile; anger
choose, *v.* to have the power of choice
chop, *v.* to cut; to devour eagerly.
chris ten, *v.* to baptize; to name
church, *n.* the collective body of christians
churl, *n.* a miser; a niggard
ci der, *n.* the juice of apples, expressed and fermented
cĭn gle, *n.* a girth for a horse
cir cu lar, (31) *a.* round like a circle
cir cum spect, *a.* cautious
cir cum vălve, *v.* to roll round
cis tern, *n.* any watery receptacle
clăm my, *a.* viscous; glutinous
clam our, *n.* outcry; noise
class, *n.* a rank of persons
clat ter, *v.* to make a noise
clay ey, *a.* consisting of clay
clean, (83) *a.* free from dirt; pure
clear ness, *n.* brightness; lustre
clĕv er, *a.* just; commodious
clum sy, *a.* awkward; heavy

* *Pron.* kwire.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt—tùbe, tùb, bùll.

climb, *v.* to ascend to any place
cloak, *n.* the outer garment
clock, *n.* a kind of time-piece
clod, *n.* the turf; ground
close, *v.* to shut; to join parts together
clòud, *n.* a collection of vapours in the air
coach, *n.* a carriage of pleasure
co ad ju tor, *n.* fellow helper
co ag u late, *v.* to run into concretions
co a lèsce, *v.* to unite into masses
coarse, *a.* not refined; rude
cob bler, *n.* a mender of old shoes
co co, *n.* a species of palm tree
cod fish, *n.* a sea fish
co è qual, *a.* equal
co e val, *a.* of the same age
cof fee, *n.* the berries of the coffee tree
cof fer, *n.* a treasury; chest
co gen cy, *n.* force; strength
co hère, *v.* to stick together
co hort, *n.* a troop of soldiers
cold, *n.* privation of heat
col league, *n.* a partner
col lect, *v.* to gather together
col lo quy, *n.* conference; talk
col o ny, *n.* a plantation
colt, *n.* a young horse
col umn, *n.* a round pillar
com bat, (48) *n.* contest; duel
com bine, *v.* to join together
com fit, (48) *n.* a sweetmeat
com mand, *n.* authority
com mence, *v.* to begin
com merce, *n.* trade; traffick
com mit tee, *n.* those to whom any thing is referred for decision
com mûn ion, *n.* intercourse; fellowship
com pân ion, *n.* a partner; an associate
com pèl, *v.* to force to some act
com pen sate, *v.* to recompense
com plète, *a.* full; without any defects
com ply, *v.* to yield to
com pose, *v.* to adjust; to form
com prise, *v.* to contain; include
comp trol ler, *n.* a directer
com pute, *v.* to calculate
com rade, (48) *n.* companion
con cave, *a.* hollow
con cèal, *v.* to hide
con ceit, *n.* fancy; idea
con cèr ning, *prep.* relating to
con cise, *a.* brief; short
con clude, *v.* to finish
con clu sion, *n.* the end
cón cord, *n.* agreement
con course, *n.* persons assembled

con crète, *v.* to unite into one mass
con cŭr, *v.* to agree
con cus sion, *n.* a shaking
con demn, *v.* to find guilty
con dense, *v.* to make thick
con de scend, *v.* to yield
con dign, *a.* deserved
con di tion, *n.* quality; state
con do lence, *n.* grief for another's loss
con duce, *v.* to help; to contribute to
con duct, *n.* behaviour
con duit, (48) *n.* a water pipe
cone, *n.* a solid, tapering body
con fab u lā tion, *n.* easy discourse
con fĕd er āte, *v.* to unite; to ally
con fer, *v.* to give; to bestow
con fess, *v.* to acknowledge; to own
con fi dent ly, *ad.* positively
con gre gate, *v.* to collect
con fine ment, *n.* restraint
con firm, (32) *v.* to fix; to make certain
con fla grā tion, *n.* a general fire
con flict, *n.* struggle; agony
con flu ent, *a.* meeting
con found, *v.* to mix: to perplex
con fuse, *v.* to disorder
con futo, *v.* to disprove
con geal, (63) *v.* to freeze
con ge ni al, *a.* partaking of the same kind
con glo bate, *v.* to gather into a ball
con gress, *n.* a meeting
con i cal, *a.* in the form of a cone
con jĕc ture, (98) *v.* to guess
con join, *v.* to unite
con ju gal, *a.* belonging to marriage
con junc ture, *n.* critical time
con nāt u ral, (98) *a.* suitable to nature
con nect, *v.* to join; to unite
con nois seur,* *n.* a critick
con nù bi al, *a.* nuptial
con quer, *v.* to overcome
con san guin i ty, *n.* relation by blood
con science, *n.* private thoughts; scruple
con scious ness, *n.* sense of guilt or innocence
con se crate, *v.* to make sacred
con se quence, *n.* effect
con se quent ly, *ad.* necessarily
con sid er, *v.* to think; to examine
con sign, *v.* to make over
con sist, *v.* to be made of
con sŏ ci ate, (17) *v.* to unite; to join together
con so lā tion, *n.* comfort
con sŏl i date, *v.* to harden; to combine
con so nant, *a.* agreeable

* *Pron.* co-nes-sare.

nò, mòve, nŏr, rŏt—tùbe, tŭb, bŭll.

cŏn sort, *n.* a companion
cŏn sta ble, (48) *n.* a peace officer
cŏn stan cy, *n.* firmness
con spir a cy, *n.* a plot
con ster na tion, *n.* dread; terrour
cŏn sti tute, *v.* to erect; to appoint
con strain, *v.* to force; to compel
con strŭct, *v.* to build
cŏn strue, (93) *v.* to explain
con tact, *n.* touch
con sult, *v.* to take advice; to plan
con ta gious, *a.* infectious
con tăm i nate, *v.* to defile
con tĕmn, *v.* to despise
con tem plate, *v.* to study; to meditate
con tempt, *n.* scorn
con tend, *v.* to strive; to dispute
con ten ted, *part.* satisfied
con ten tion, *n.* strife
cŏn test, *n.* a dispute
con tĕs ta ble, *a.* doubtful
con ti gŭ i ty, *n.* touching; nearness
con tin gent, *a.* accidental
con tin u al, *a.* lasting
con tor tion, *n.* a twist
cŏn tra band, *a.* unlawful
con tract, *v.* to shorten; to bargain
con tra dict, *v.* to oppose; to deny
con tra ri e ty, *n.* opposition
con trib ute, *v.* to give
cŏn trite, *a.* penitent; sorrowful
con tri tion, *n.* sorrow for sin
con trol, *n.* check; power
cŏn tro ver sy, *n.* dispute, quarrel
con tu mă cious, *a.* stubborn obstinate
cŏn tu me ly, *n.* reproach
con tu sion, *n.* a bruise
con vene, *v.* to call together
con ve ni ence, *n.* fitness; commodiousness
con vĕn ti cle, *n.* a private meeting
con verge, *v.* to tend to one point
con ver sant, *a.* acquainted with
con vert, *v.* to change
con vey, (72) *v.* to carry; to make over
con vict, *v.* to prove guilty
con viv ial, *a.* social; pleasing
con vŏlve, *v.* to roll together
cŏn voy, *n.* a guide; a defence
con vulse, *v.* to give a violent motion
co ŏp er ate, *v.* to labour jointly for the same end
co par tner, *n.* a joint partner
co pi ous, *a.* plentiful; full
cŏp u la tive, *a.* joining together
cor di al, *a.* reviving; sincere

Fāte, fār, fāll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cor nu cō pi *æ*, *n.* the horn of plenty
cŏr po ral, *a.* bodily
cor pō re al, *a.* having a body
cŏrpse, *a.* a dead body
cor pu lent, *a.* bulky
cor rĕct, *v.* to punish; to amend
cor rect ly, *ad.* exactly
cor re spond, *v.* to answer; to suit
cor rŏb o rate, *v.* to confirm
cor rŏde, *v.* to eat away by degrees
cor rŭpt, *a.* vicious; wicked
cŏst ly, *a.* sumptuous; expensive
co tĕm po ra ry, *a.* living at the same time
cŏt tage, *n.* a small house
cŏŭch, *v.* to lie down
cŏv e nant, (48) *n.* a bargain
cov ert, (48) *n.* a shelter; a defence
cŏv et, (48) *v.* to desire earnestly
cŏŭn te nance, *n.* the face; patronage
coun ter, *ad.* contrary to
coun ter feit, *v.* to forge; to copy; to resemble
cour age, *n.* bravery; spirit
cour te ous, (98) *a.* civil; well bred
coz en, (48) *v.* to cheat; to deceive
crăft, *n.* trade; cunning
crag, *n.* a rough, steep rock
crash, *v.* to break or bruise
cre āte, *v.* to form; to make
crē dence, *n.* belief; credit
crĕd it, *n.* belief; influence
crim i nal, *a.* faulty; guilty
crim son, *n.* deep red colour
cringe, *v.* to bow; to pay court
crī sis, *n.* a critical time
cri tē ri on, *n.* a standard for judging
crĭt i cal, *a.* nice; accurate
crŏwd, (89) *n.* a multitude
crū ci fy, (93) *v.* to nail to a cross
crude, (93) *a.* raw; unripe
cru el ty, (93) *n.* barbarity
cū li nary, *a.* belonging to cooking
cūl pa ble, *a.* blameable
cul ture, (98) *n.* tillage; cultivation
cur so ry, *a.* hasty; careless
cus to dy, *n.* care; keeping
cus tom a ry, *a.* usual; common
cyg net, *n.* a young swan
cyn ick, *a.* snarling; brutal
cu tā ne ous, *a.* relating to the skin

D

Dāin ty, (62) *a.* nice
dai sy, *n.* a flower
dāl ly, *v.* to trifle, or delay
dāunt, (62) *v.* to discourage
dāwn, *v.* to grow light
dăz zle, *v.* to overpower with light
de bār, *v.* to exclude; to hinder
de bāse, *v.* to lessen in value
de bāte, *v.* to dispute

de bĭl i ty, *n.* weakness
de căn ter, *n.* a glass bottle
de cāy, (62) *v.* to waste; to consume
de cease, (63) *v.* to die
de ceive, (68) *v.* to mislead; to beguile
de cen cy, *n.* modesty; propriety
de cĕp tion, *n.* a cheat; a fraud
de cide, *v.* to conclude; to determine
de cĭs ion, *n.* determination
de cline, *v.* to lean downwards
de clĭv i ty, *n.* a gradual descent
dĕc o rate, *v.* to adorn
de crease, *v.* to grow less
de cry, *v.* to censure
dĕd i cate, *v.* to devote; to inscribe to a patron
de dūce, *v.* to infer, or gather from
de dŭct, *v.* to subtract
de face, *v.* to disfigure
dĕ făl cate, *v.* to cut off; to lessen
dĕf a ma tion, *n.* slander; false censure
de fame, *v.* to censure
de feat, *v.* to frustrate
de fect, *n.* blemish; want
de fer, *v.* to put off
de fi ance, *n.* a challenge
de fi cien cy, (59) *n.* defect; imperfection
de fine, *v.* to explain; to mark out
dĕf i nite, *a.* certain, exact
de fōr mi ty, *n.* ugliness; crookedness
de fraud, *v.* to cheat; to rob
de fray, *v.* to bear charges
de lay, *v.* to put off
de fy, *v.* to challenge
de gĕn er ate, *v.* to decay in virtue
de grade, *v.* to lessen
de jĕct, *v.* to cast down
de lec ta ble, *a.* pleasing; delightful
dĕl i cate, *a.* soft; nice
de lĭn quent, *n.* an offender
de lir i ous, *a.* lightheaded
de liv er, *v.* to give up
de lude, *v.* to deceive
dĕl uge, *n.* a flood
de lū sion, *n.* a cheat; deception
de lu sive, *a.* apt to deceive
de mānd, *n.* claim; question
de mean, *v.* to behave
de mŏl ish, *v.* to destroy
de mūr, *v.* to doubt of
de mure, *a.* grave; sober
dĕnse, *a.* close; compact
den tal, *a.* belonging to the teeth
de pĕn dent, *a.* hanging down
dĕ plō ra ble, *a.* lamentable; sad
de port ment, *n.* carriage; conduct
de pos ite, *v.* to lay up
de prāve, *v.* to corrupt
de prive, *v.* to take from
de ride, *v.* to laugh at

Fāte, fär, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

de pre ci ate, *v.* to undervalue
de prĕss, *v.* to deject
de rive, *v.* to trace; to descend from
dĕr o gate, *v.* to lessen in value
de scribe, *v.* to explain by words
de sĕrt, *v.* to forsake
de sign, *v.* to propose; to plan
de si ra ble, *a.* worthy of desire
dĕs o late, *a.* laid waste; dreary
de spair, (62) *v.* to be without hope
dĕs pi ca ble, *a.* contemptible
de spite, *n.* malice; anger
de spŏn den cy, *n.* despair
dĕs ti tute, *a.* forsaken
de tach, *v.* to separate
de tain, *v.* to keep
de tĕc tion, *n.* discovery
de ter mi nā tion, *n.* decision
de tĕst, *v.* to hate
de tract, *v.* to speak evil of
dĕt ri ment, *n.* loss; damage
dev as tā tion, *n.* waste; ruin
de vĕl ope, (48) *v.* to unfold
dĕ vi ate, *v.* to wander; to go astray
de vise, *v.* to contrive; to will
dĕ vi ous, *a.* out of the way
de vŏid, *a.* empty; vacant
de vo tion, *n.* piety; disposal
de vout, *a.* pious; religious
dex tĕr i ty, *n.* activity
dĭ a lect, *n.* manner of expression
di a ry, *n.* daily account
dĭc tate, *v.* to tell what to write
dic tion, *n.* style; language
dif fi cult, *a.* hard; troublesome
dif fi dence, *n.* mistrust; modesty
dif fuse, *v.* to spread
di gĕst, *v.* to dissolve; to put in order
dĭg ni fy, *v.* to advance; to prefer
di grĕss, *v.* to turn from the subject
di lāte, *v.* to extend
dĭl i gence, *n.* industry; attention
di lūte, *v.* to make thin
di mĕn sion, *n.* bulk; extent
dis ad văn tage, *n.* loss; injury
dis ap prōve, *v.* to dislike
dis ās ter, *n.* misfortune
dis bŭrse, *v.* to lay out money
dis card, *v.* to dismiss
dis cern, *v.* to see; to judge
dĭs ci pline, *n.* rule; order
dis clōse, *v.* to reveal; to discover
dis cŏm fit, (48) *v.* to defeat
dis cŏn so late, *a* sad; afflicted

dis cŏv er, (48) *v.* to find out
dis cŏŭnt, *v.* to deduct
dis con cèrt, *v.* to unsettle
dis crē tion, *n.* prudence
dis cuss, *v.* to examine
dis dāin, *v.* to scorn
dis cord, *n.* disagreement
dis grāce, *n.* dishonour; shame
dis gŭst, *n.* dislike
dis ered it, *v.* not to believe
dis crēet, *a.* prudent; sober
dis jēnet, *a.* disjoined; separate
disk, *n.* the face of a planet
dis like, *n.* absence of affection
dis lo cate, *v.* to put out of joint
dis mal, *a.* sorrowful, unhappy
dis māy, *v.* to terrify; to frighten
dis miss, *v.* to send away
dis o bey, (72) *v.* to break commands
dis o blige, *v.* to offend; to disgust
dis ŏr der, *n.* irregularity
dis ŏwn, (89) *v.* to deny; to renounce
dis pār i ty, *n.* inequality
dis pēl, *v.* to drive by scattering; to dissipate
dis pir it, *v.* to exhaust the spirits; to damp
dis plāy, *v.* to exhibit; to spread wide
dis prōof, *n.* confutation
dis pleāse, *v.* to offend; to disgust
dis pu ta ble, *a.* controvertible
dis qui et, *n.* uneasiness
dis re gārd, *n.* slight notice
dis re spect, *n.* incivility
dis sāt is fy, *v.* to displease
dis sēm ble, *v.* to play the hypocrite
dis sō ci ate, (17) to separate
dis sŏlve, *v.* to disunite
dis tance, *n.* space of time or place
dis tēm per, *n.* a disease; a malady
dis til, *v.* to let fall in drops
dis tŏrt, *v.* to writhe; to twist
dis trāin, *v.* to seize
dis tŭrb, *v.* to disquiet
dis ū nion, *n.* separation
di vers, *a.* several; sundry
di vide, *v.* to separate
di vin i ty, *n.* the Deity
di ur nal, *a.* daily
di vulge, *v.* to make publick
dō cile, *a.* teachable; tractable
dog ma, *n.* a settled notion
doll, *n.* a little girl's puppet
do min ion, *n.* territory; region
dŏoms day, *n.* the last great day
dŏŭb le, *n.* twice the quantity
drāin, *v.* to draw off gradually

Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

dŏŭbt, *n.* uncertainty of mind
down, *n.* soft feathers
drā per, *n.* who sells cloth
drĕad, *n.* fear; terrour
drēam, *n.* a phantasm of sleep
drea ry, *a.* distressful; gloomy
drĭb ble, *v.* to fall in drops
drōve, *n.* a collection of animals
drŏŭgh, *n.* dry weather
dŭ bi ous, *a.* doubtful
dŭc tile, *a.* flexible; pliable
dūe, *a.* appropriate; fit
dupe, *n.* a credulous man
du ra tion, *n.* continuance of time
dū te ous, (92) *a.* obedient; obsequious
du ty, *n.* obedience due to parents; custom; toll
dy ing, *part.* expiring

E

Ea ger, *a.* vehement; ardent
ea glet, *n.* a young eagle
ĕarth, *n.* the terraqueous globe; the world
earth quake, *n.* a tremour of the earth
ease ment, *n.* support
eat, *v.* to devour with the mouth
e bri e ty, *n.* drunkenness
e clipse, *n.* darkness; obscurity
e cŏn o my, *n.* frugality: discretion of expense
e dict, *n.* a proclamation of command
ĕd i fice, *n.* a fabrick
ed u cate, *v.* to breed; to bring up
ed u cā tion, *n.* formation of manners in youth
ef face, *v.* to blot out
ef fi cient, *a.* producing effects
ĕf flux, *n.* effusion; emanation
e go tism, *n.* too frequent mention of one's self
e grĕs sion, *n.* the act of going out
e ject, *v.* to throw out
e lăb o rate, *a.* finished with great diligence
e late, *a.* finished with success
e lect, *v.* to choose
el e gi ack, *a.* mournful
ĕl e ment, *n.* an ingredient
el e vate, *v.* to exalt; to dignify
el i gi ble, *a.* fit to be chosen
el o cū tion, *n.* uttering words fluently
e lope, *v.* to run away
e lu ci date, *v.* to explain
e lude, *v.* to avoid by artifice
e măn ci pate, *v.* to set free from slavery
em bărk, *v.* to go on board a ship
em bez zle, *v.* to steal: to waste
e merge, *v.* to rise from

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

e mĕt ick, *n.* a vomit
e mŏll ient, (35) *a.* softening
e mō tion, *n.* disturbance of mind
ĕm u late, *v.* to strive to equal or excel
em i nent, *a.* high; lofty
en cŏŭn ter, *v.* to attack; to oppose
en dŏrse, *v.* to superscribe
en frăn chise, *v.* to make free
en hance, *v.* to raise the value of
ĕn mi ty, *n.* ill-will; malice
en er gy, *n.* power, force
e nŏr mous, *a.* extremely wicked; very large
ĕn ter prise, *n.* a hazardous undertaking
en ter tain, *v.* to treat kindly
en tire, *a.* whole; undivided
en vĕl op, *v.* to cover; to hide
en vi ron, *v.* to surround
ep i dem ick, *n.* a general complaint
ĕp i taph, *n.* an inscription on a tomb-stone
e pit o me, *n.* an abridgment
e qua nim i ty, *n.* evenness of mind
e qui lib ri um, *n.* equality of weight
e quip, *v.* to dress; to fit for use
ē qui ty, *n.* justice; right
e quiv o cal, *a.* doubtful
e rad i cate, *v.* to pull up by the roots
e rect, *v.* to build; to raise
er u di tion, *n.* learning
e rup tion, *n.* a breaking out
es chew, *v.* to avoid; to fly
ĕs cu lent, *a.* good for food
es sence, *n.* nature; perfume
es ti mate, *v.* to set a value on
e tĕr nal, *a.* everlasting
e thē re al, *a.* heavenly
e văc u ate, *v.* to make empty, or void
e vade, *v.* to elude
e văp o rate, *v.* to fly away in vapour
e vā sion, *n.* excuse; artifice
e vĕnt, *n.* the end; issue
e vince, *v.* to prove; to make plain
ĕv i dence, *n.* proof; testimony
e vŏlve, *v.* to unfold
ĕu lo gy, *n.* praise; commendation
ex al tā tion, *n.* a raising up
ex ăm ple, *n.* a pattern; instance
ex cēed, *v.* to surpass; to excel
ĕx cel lence, *n.* greatness; goodness
ex cĕpt, *v.* to leave out
ex cite, *v.* to stir up
ex claim, *v.* to cry out
ex clude, *v.* to shut out
ex cru ci ate, (17) *v.* to torture

Fāte, fär, fåll, fåt—mè, mét—pine, pĭn.

ĕx e cra ble, *a.* hateful
ex e cute, *v.* to perform; to put to death
ex ĕm pla ry, *a.* worthy of imitation
ex empt, *a.* free
ex hāle, *v.* to send, or draw forth in vapour
ex hăust, (62) *v.* to drain
ex hĭb it, *v.* to show; to display
ex hil a rate, *v.* to make cheerful
ex ist, *v.* to have a being; to be
ex i gence, *n.* want; need
ex it, *n.* departure; death
ex pănd, *v.* to spread out
ex pĕl, *v.* to drive out; to force away
ex pe ri ence, *n.* knowledge by trial; practice
ex pĕr i ment, *n.* an essay
ex pert, *a.* ready; skilful
ex pire, *v.* to die; to conclude
ex pli ca ble, *a.* that may be explained
ex plore, *v.* to search into
ex port, *v.* to carry out of a country
ex pose, *v.* to lay open
ex pŏund, *v.* to explain
ex pŭl sion, *n.* a driving out
ex ten sive, *a.* wide; large
ex ter nal, *a.* outward
ex tōl, *v.* to praise greatly
ex tract, *v.* to draw out; to select.
ex trême, *a.* to the highest degree
ĕx tri cate, *v.* to set free
ex ŭlt, *v.* to triumph; to rejoice greatly

F

Făb rick, *n.* a building
fab u lous, *a.* full of fables
fa cē tious, (81) *a.* gay; lively
fa cĭl i tate, *v.* to make easy
făc tor, *n.* an agent; a substitute
fac ul ty, *n.* ability; reason
făith, (62) *n.* fidelity; belief
făl li ble, *a.* liable to errour
fame, *n.* renown; honour
fa mĭl iar, *a.* affable; free
făm ine, *n.* scarcity of food
fas ci nate, *v.* to bewitch
fā tal, *a.* deadly; mortal
fā ther less, *a.* without a father
făth om, *n.* six feet
fa tigue, (34) *n.* weariness
fawn, *v.* to flatter
fēa ture, *n.* cast of the face
fee ble, *a.* weak; sickly
feign, (67) *v.* to invent; to dissemble
fe lĭ ci ty, *n.* happiness
fe rō cious, *a.* savage; fierce
fĕr tile, *a.* fruitful
fer vent, *a.* zealous; hot
fer vour, *n.* heat, zeal
fes ti val, *n.* time of a feast
fĭ bre, (26) *n.* a small thread or string
fic tion, *n.* a falsehood; invented story

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

fĭc kle, *a.* changeable
fi dĕl i ty, *n.* honesty; faithfulness
fĭg u ra tive, *a.* typical; by figure
fil ial, (35) *a.* belonging to a son
film, *n.* a thin skin
firm ness, (31) *n.* stability
fi nal, *a.* last; ultimate
fi nite, *a.* limited; bounded
fi nis, *n.* the end; conclusion
fĭs sure, *n.* a cleft; a chasm
flă grant, *a.* eager; notorious
flăt ter, *v.* to soothe with false praises
flă vour, *n.* taste; smell; odour
fleece, *n.* the wool of a sheep
flee, *v.* to run from danger
flĕx i ble, *a.* pliable
flip pant, *a.* nimble; pert
flŏat, *v.* to swim on the surface
flo ŭr ish, *v.* to thrive; to grow
fluc tu ate, (98) *v.* to change; to be irresolute
flŭ id, *a.* flowing; liquid
foam, (83) *v.* to froth
fo li age, *n.* leaves of trees
fo li o, *n.* a large book, of which every sheet makes but two leaves
fo mĕnt, *v.* to encourage; to bathe
for bear, *v.* to cease from
fŏr age, *n.* provisions
fore cast, *n.* contrivance
fore close, *v.* to shut up
fŏr eign, *a.* of another country
fŏr feit, *v.* to lose by crime
for mal, *a.* ceremonious
for ti tude, *n.* courage
for tress, *n.* a strong hold
fŏs sil, *n.* a mineral, or shell
fos ter, *v.* to nurse; to cherish
fŏun tain, *n.* a well; a spring
frăg ment, *n.* a broken piece
frā grant, *a.* odorous; sweet smelling
frāil ty, *n.* weakness
frănk, *a.* open; liberal
fra tĕr nal, *a.* brotherly
frē quent, *a.* often
frĭ gid, *a.* cold; impotent
friv o lous, *a.* light; trifling
frū gal, *a.* thrifty; sparing
fru ĭ tion, *n.* enjoyment
frŭs trate, *v.* to balk; to disappoint
ful mi nant, *a.* thundering
fūme, *n.* smoke; vapour
fŭnc tion, *n.* an office; power
fun da mĕn tal, *a.* essential
fū ne ral, *n.* a burial
fu ri ous, *a.* mad; raging
fŭr nish, *v.* to supply
fur ni ture, (98) *n.* moveables
fū sion, (17) *n.* a melting
fu tile, *a.* trifling
fu tū ri ty, *n.* time to come

Fāte, fār, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

G

ain sāy, (62) *v.* to contradict
ăl ax y, *n.* the milky way
ău dy, *a.* showy; splendid
ĕn er al, *a.* common; usual
en er ous, *a.* liberal
ē ni al, *a.* warm; contributing to propagation
en tēel, *a.* polite; elegant
ĕn tile, *n.* a pagan
en tle ness, *n.* meekness
e ŏg ra phy, *n.* knowledge of the earth
ĕrme, *n.* a sprout, or shoot
i gān tick, *a.* bulky; large like a giant
ĭr dle, (32) *n.* any thing drawn round the waist
jēam, *n.* a sudden shoot of light
lĭm mer, *v.* to shine faintly
lis ten, *v.* to shine brightly
lōbe, *n.* a ball; a sphere; a round body
lo ri fy, *v.* to honour; to praise; to worship
lŏs sa ry, *n.* a list of obscure or difficult words explained
lŭt ton, *n.* one who eats too much
nō mon, *n.* the hand of a dial
oal, *n.* a starting place; end of a race
ŏb blet, *n.* a bowl or cup
loom y, *a.* obscure; cloudy
rāce ful, *a.* beautiful

gŏv er na ble, (48) *a.* subject to rule
grā cious, *a.* merciful; kind
gram i nĭv o rous, *a.* grass eating
gram măt i cal ly, *ad.* according to grammar
grān a ry, *n.* a store-house
gran ĭv o rous, *a.* grain eating
grāsp, *v.* to hold in the hand
grat i tude, *n.* thankfulness
gra tū i ty, *n.* a recompense
grāve, *a.* solemn; serious
griev ous, (74) *a.* afflictive; heavy
gross, *a.* thick; fat; corpulent
grove, *n.* a bower of pleasure
guăr di an, (97) *n.* one who has the car of an orphan
gŭilt, *n.* a crime; offence
guīle, *n.* deceit; cunning
guit ăr, *n.* an instrument of musick
gŭlf, *n.* a whirlpool, a bay
gust, *n.* a sudden blast of wind

H

Hăb it, *n.* custom; dress
hab i tā tion, *n.* place of abode
hăl cy on, (17) *a.* quiet; happy
hāle, *a.* sound; healthy
hăm let, *n.* a small village
har ăngue, *v.* to make a speech

nò, môve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

hâr bour, *n.* port, or shelter
har mò ni ous, *a.* musical
hâr mo ny, *n.* agreement; proportion of sound
hearse, *n.* a carriage for the dead
hâz ard, *n.* danger
hèi nous, (67) *a.* atrocious; wicked
heir, (67) *n.* inheritor by law
hêm i sphere, *n.* half of a globe
herd, *n.* a flock; a company
her mit, *n.* one living in solitude
hê ro, *n.* a brave man
hês i tate, *v.* to pause; to think
hid e ous, (70) *a.* horrible; criminal
his tò ri an, *n.* a writer of history
hòa ry, *a.* white or grey with age
ho li ness, *n.* piety; purity
hôn our, *n.* duty; respect
hor ri ble, *a.* dreadful
hor rid, *a.* hideous; rough
ho sán na, *n.* exclamation of praise to God
hôs pi ta ble, *a.* kind to strangers
hos pi tal, *n.* a place for the sick
hov el, *n.* a cottage; shed
hu mane, *a.* kind; good natured
hu mane i ty, *n.* tenderness
hû man, *a.* belonging to man
hûm ble, *a.* modest; low
hû mid, *a.* wet; moist
hu mil i ty, *n.* submission; lowness
hûr ri cane, *n.* a violent storm
hus band man, *n.* a farmer
hymn, *n.* a divine song
hy pŏc ri sy, *n.* deceitfulness

I—J

I dè a, *n.* mental image; sentiment
i dên ti cal, *a.* the same
id i om, *n.* a peculiar mode of speaking
i dol, *n.* an image
i dle, *a* lazy
i dŏl a try, *n.* the worship of images
jêal ous, *a.* suspicious
jeop ar dy, *n.* danger
ig ne ous, *a.* fiery
ig no ble, *a.* mean; low
ig no mîn ious, *a.* shameful; disgraceful
ig no rance, *n.* want of knowledge
il lè gal, *a.* contrary to law
il lit er ate, *a.* unlettered; unlearned
il lû mi nate, *v.* to enlighten
il lu sion, *n.* false show; errour
il lûs trate, *v.* to brighten; to make clear
il lus tri ous, *a.* noble
îm age, *n.* a statue; an idol

Fāte, fār, fāll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

im ā gin a ry, *a.* fancied
im be cĭl i ty, *n.* weakness
im bībe, *v.* to drink in
im brue, (93) *v.* to steep; soak
im i tate, *v.* to copy; to resemble
im măc u late, *a.* unspotted
im ma tūre, *a.* not ripe
im mēas u ra ble, *a.* not to be measured
im mē di ate ly, (97) *ad.* instantly
im mĕnse, *a.* great; unlimited
im merge, *v.* } to put under
im merse, *v.* } water
im mŏr al, *a.* dishonest
im mŏr tal, *a.* exempt from death
im mū ta ble, *a.* unchangeable
im pār tial, *a.* equitable; just
im pēde, *v.* to hinder
im pĕl, *v.* to press on
im pend, *v.* to hang over
im pen i tent, *a.* hardhearted; obdurate
im pĕ ri ous, *a.* haughty
im pi e ty, *n.* wickedness
im pi ous, *a.* profane; irreligious
im po tent, *a.* weak; feeble
im ple ment, *n.* a tool
im plōre, *v.* to ask; to beg
im ply, *v.* to signify
im pŏr tance, *n.* consequence; moment
im prăc ti ca ble, *a.* impossible
im prĕg nate, *v.* to fill
im press, *v.* to print; to force
im pro pri e ty, *n.* unfitness
im prōve, *v.* to grow better
im pru dent, (93) *a.* wanting prudence; foolish
im pu dent, *a.* shameless; bold
im pulse, *n.* force; influence
im pu tā tion, *n.* an accusation
in ac cĕs si ble, *a.* not to be approached
in ăc cu rate, *a.* not exact
in ad vĕr tent, *a.* careless
in ăn i mate, *a.* dull; void of life
in ar tĭc u late, *a.* not distinct
in at ten tive, *a.* heedless; negligent
in cā pa ble, *a* unable
in cău tious, (81) *a.* unwary
in cĕs sant, *a.* continual
in ci dent, *n.* an event
in cĭs ion, (17) *n.* a cut; a gash
in cite, *v.* to stir up
in clĕm ent, *a.* harsh; cruel
in com mōde, *v.* to hinder; to perplex
in com pāt i ble, *a.* inconsistent with
in com pre hĕn si ble, *a.* not to be conceived or understood

in con sĭd er a ble, *a* unworthy of notice
in con sis tent, *a.* absurd
in cŏn stant, *a.* not firm; unsteady
in crĕd i ble, *a.* not to be believed
in cul cate, *v.* to impress
in cum bent, *a.* resting on
in cur sion, (17) *n.* an attack
in de făt i ga ble, *a.* not tired; unwearied
in dĕf i nite, *a.* unlimited
in de pĕn dence, *n.* freedom
in de ter mi nate, *a.* not fixed
in dict, *v.* to accuse; to charge
in di gence, *n.* want
in di cate, *v.* to show
in do lent, *a.* lazy
in dig nant, *a.* angry
in dis crēet, *a.* imprudent
in dis po sĭ tion, (17) *n.* disorder of health
in di vĭd u al, *n.* one person
in dŭ bi ta ble, *a.* certain
in dŭl gent, *a.* kind; fond
in dus tri ous, *a.* diligent; busy
in ef fĕc tu al, (98) *a.* weak; without power
in ĕrt, *a.* sluggish
in es ti ma ble, *a.* invaluable
in făl lĭ ble, *a.* certain; not liable to err
in fĕc tious, (81) *a.* spreading; contagious
in fe ri our, *a.* lower in place
in fi del, *n.* an unbeliever
in fi nite, *a.* unbounded
in firm, (32) *a.* weak; feeble
in flăm ma ble, *a.* easily set on fire
in flect, *v.* to bend
in flict, *v.* to punish
in flu ence, *n.* ascendant; power
in fringe, *v.* to break; to violate
in gĕ ni ous, *a.* witty; cunning
in gĕn u ous, *a.* open; fair
in grāt i tude, *n.* unthankfulness
in gre dient, (97) *n.* a part of a compound
in hăb it, *v.* to dwell in
in hŭ man, *a.* barbarous
in jŭ qui ty, *n.* injustice; sin
in i tial, *a.* at the beginning
in ju dĭ cious, (81) *a.* wanting judgment
in jŭnc tion, *n.* order; command
in of fĕn sive, *a.* harmless
in quis i tive, *a.* curious; inquiring
in sāne, *a.* mad
in sa ti a ble, (98) *a.* not to be satisfied
in sen si bĭl i ty, *n.* stupidity
in sĭn u ate, *v.* to hint
in so lent, *a.* haughty
in sŏl vent, *a.* unable to pay

Fāte, fār, fall, fāt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

in sta bĭl i ty, *n.* unsteadiness
in sti tute, *v.* to establish; to set up
in tĕl li gence, *n.* notice
in tel li gi ble, *a.* easily understood
in tense, *a.* vehement; ardent
in ter cēde, *v.* to mediate; to ask
in ter course, *n.* commerce; dealing
in ter fere, *v.* to meddle; to interpose
in ter mis sion, (17) *n.* a pause
in tĕr nal, *a.* inward
in ter pret, *v.* to explain
in ter ro gā tion, *n.* question asked
in ter val, *n* space between
in ter view, (71) *n.* mutual sight
in tŏx i cate, *v.* to make drunk
in trĕp id, *a.* fearless; bold
in tri cate, *a.* entangled; perplexed
in tro dūce, *v.* to conduct into a place
in văl id, *a.* weak; of no efficacy
in ven to ry, (48) *n.* a catalogue of goods
in vig o rate, *v.* to strengthen; to animate
in vis i ble, *a.* not to be seen
in un dā tion, *n.* a flood
jō vi al, *a.* gay; airy
irk some, *a.* tiresome
ir rā di ate, (97) *v.* to illuminate
ir re sĭs ti ble, *a.* strong; not to be opposed
ir rĕv o ca ble, *a.* not to be recalled
ĭr ri tate, *v.* to provoke
ju dĭ cious, (81) *a.* prudent
jŭnc ture, *n.* a critical time
jū ni or, *n.* the younger
ju ris dic tion, *n.* a district
jŭs ti fy, *v* to maintain
jū ve nile, *a.* youthful

K

Kăl en dar, *n.* an account of time
kĭn dred, *n.* relation; affinity
king dom, *n.* the dominion of a king
knā ver y, *n.* dishonesty
knĕll, *n.* the sound of a bell
knŏwl edge, *n.* skill; learning

L

Lā bel, *n.* direction; inscription
la bō ri ous, *a.* toilsome
la cōn ic, *a.* brief; short
la mĕnt *v.* to bewail
lăn guish, *v.* to pine
lā tent, *a.* hidden; secret
lăt i tude, *n.* breadth; width
lăud, *v.* to praise
lăv ish, *v.* to waste
lāwn, *n.* open space of land
lē gal, *a.* lawful
lē gi ble, *a.* that may be read
leń i ty, *n.* mildness; mercy
leth ar gy, *n.* drowsiness

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

lĕv i ty, *n.* lightness
li a ble, *a.* subject
lĭb er al, *a.* generous
lī bra ry, *n.* a collection of books
lĭg a ture, *n.* a bandage
lim pid, *a.* pure; clear
lin e age, *n.* race; family
li quid, *a.* fluid; not solid
lit er al, *a.* according to the letter
lit er a ture, *n.* learning
lòathe, *v.* to hate
lŏ gick, *n.* the art of reasoning
lon gĕv i ty, *n.* length of life
lŏn gi tude, *n.* length
lo quà cious, (81) *a.* talkative
lū cid, *a.* bright, shining
lu cra tive, *a.* profitable
lu mi nous, *a.* shining
lu nar, *a.* relating to the moon
lu rid, *a.* gloomy; dismal
lux ù ri ant, *a.* superfluous; plenteous
lŭx u ry, *n.* voluptuousness

M

Ma chine, (34) *n.* an engine
mag nan ĭm i ty, *n.* greatness of mind
măg net, *n.* a loadstone
mag ni tude, *n.* greatness
ma jĕs tick, *a.* stately
main tain, *v.* to defend
ma jŏr i ty, *n.* the greater number
măm mon, *n.* riches
măl ice, *n.* bad design; ill will
man dàte, *n.* a command
man i fest, *a.* plain; open
man u al, *a.* performed by hand
man u script, *n.* a writing
mär gin, *n.* the border; edge
ma rine, (34) *a.* belonging to the sea
mär tial, *a.* warlike
mar tyr, *n.* one who dies for the truth
ma tē ri al, *a.* consisting of matter
ma tĕr nal, *a.* motherly
mät ri mon y, (48) *n.* marriage
ma ture, *a.* ripe; perfect
mĕd i cal, *a.* physical
med i tate, *v.* to think; to plan
mel an chol y, *a.* gloomy; pensive
mĕ li o rate, *v.* to make better
mem o rân dum, *n.* a note
mĕn ace, *v.* to threaten
mē ni al, *n.* a domestick
mĕn tal, *a.* existing in the mind
mi nor, (48) *n.* one under age
mi nute, *a.* small; slender
mi rac u lous, *a.* done by miracle; wonderful
mŏd est, *a.* diffident, chaste
mod ern, *a.* late; new; fresh
mo lĕst, *v.* to disturb

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

mŏl li fy, *v.* to soften
mo men ta ry, *a.* lasting for a moment
mŏn arch, *n.* a king
mon i tor, (48) *n.* one who informs of faults or duty
mo răl i ty, *n.* duties of life
mŏr bid, *a.* diseased
mo rōse, *a.* peevish; sullen
mor tăl i ty, *n.* human nature; death
mŏr ti fy, *v.* to corrupt; to shame
mo tive, *n.* incitement
mun dāne, *a.* worldly
mūte, *a.* silent
mu ti late, *v.* to cut off
mu tu al, (98) *a.* by turns; reciprocal

N

Năr ra tive, *n.* an account; a relation
ne fă ri ous, *a.* wicked
nĕg a tive, *a.* denying
neg li gent, *a.* heedless; careless
neph ew, (71) *n.* the son of a brother or sister
ner vous, *a.* strong; vigorous
niēce, *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister
no bĭl i ty, *n.* persons of higher dignity
noc tŭr nal, *a.* nightly
nŏm i nal, *a.* only in name
nom i nate, *v.* to name
nov el ty, *n.* newness
no to ri ous, *a.* known to disadvantage
nŏx ious, (81) *a.* hurtful
nu mer ous, *a.* consisting of many
nŭp tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
nu tri ment, *n.* food

O

Ob du rate, *a.* hard-hearted
ob li gā tion, *n.* an engagement; favour
ob scūre, *a.* dark; gloomy
ŏb sta cle, *n.* hindrance
ob sti nate, *a.* stubborn
ob strŭct, *v.* o hinder
ob tūse, *a.* blunt
ŏb vi ate, *v.* to prevent
ob vi ous, *a.* easily discovered
oc cu py, *v.* to possess
oc tā vo, *a.* folded in eight leaves
ō di ous, (97) *a.* hateful
o dour, *n.* scent; smell
om ni prĕs ent, *a.* present every where
ŏp er ate, *v.* to act; to work upon
op tion, *n.* choice
o rā tion, *n.* a publick speech
ŏr na ment, *n.* beauty; decoration
or phan, *n.* a fatherless child
or thŏg ra phy, *n.* spelling
ŏy ster, (90) *n.* a shell-fish

P

Pā gan, *n.* a heathen

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

pål pi tate, *v.* to flutter
par a ble, *n.* a similitude
par a mount, *a.* superiour
pa rĕn tal, *a.* becoming a parent
pär i ty, *n.* equality; similarity
pär tial, *a.* inclined to favour
pās sive, *a.* submissive
pat ent, *n.* an exclusive right
pa tĕr nal, *a.* fatherly
pa thet ick, *a.* moving.
pā tri arch, *n.* the father of a tribe
pa tri ot, *n.* a lover of his country
pau per, *n.* a poor person
pēarl, *n.* a precious gem
pe cū ni a ry, *a.* relating to money
pĕn e trate, *v.* to pierce
pen i tent, *a.* sorrowful
pen sion, (17) *n.* a yearly allowance
pen sive, *a.* thoughtful
pen u ry, *n.* poverty
per ad vĕn ture, (98) *ad.* perhaps
pēr il, *n.* danger; hazard
per ju ry, *n.* a false oath
per ma nent, *a.* durable
per pe trate, *v.* to commit
per pĕt u al, *a.* continual
per spec tive, *n.* view
per spire, *v.* to sweat
per tur bā tion, *n.* disquiet of mind
per tāin, *v.* to belong to
phil ăn thro py, *n.* love of mankind
phi los o phy, *n.* knowledge
phrāse, *n.* mode of speech
plā cid, *a.* gentle; quiet
plān tive, *a.* complaining
plĕn i tude, *n.* fulness
plī ant, *a.* bending
plu mage, *n.* feathers
pŏise, *v.* to balance
pŏp u lace, *n.* the common people
pŏr trait, *n.* a picture drawn after the life
pŏs i tive, *a.* absolute; certain
post pōne, *v.* to put off
pre cĕp tor, *n.* a teacher; an instructer
prĕ ce dent, *n.* an example
pre ci pice, *n.* a headlong steep
pre cise, *a.* exact; nice; strait
pre clude, *v.* to shut out
prĕf er a ble, *a.* rather to be chosen
prej u dice, *n.* judgment beforehand
prē mi um, *n.* a reward
pre pŏs ter ous, *a.* wrong; absurd
prĕs i dent, *n.* a governour
pre sŭmp tion, *n.* arrogance
pre ter nāt u ral, *a.* irregular; not natural
prĕv a lence, *n.* influence

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mêt—pine, pin.

rè vi ous, *a* beforehand
ri ma ry, *a.* in the first place
ri or, (48) *a.* former
rôb a ble, *a.* likely
rôbe, *v.* to search
rôb i ty, *n.* honesty
rod i gal, *n.* a waster; a spender
rof li gate, *a.* abandoned
ro ge ny, *n.* an offspring
ro mul gate, *v.* to publish
rône, *a.* inclined
ro nun ci à tion, *n.* mode of uttering words
pro pi ti à tion, *n.* atonement
pros pĕr i ty, *n.* success
pro pi tious, (81) *a.* kind
pro tract, *v.* to delay; to lengthen
pu e rile, *a.* childish; boyish
pul mo na ry, *a.* belonging to the lungs
pu pil, *n.* a scholar
pur port, *n.* design; sense
pu trid, *a.* rotten

Q

Quad ru ped, (91) *n.* an animal with four legs
qual i fy, (91) *v.* to make fit
quar to, *n.* a book in which a sheet makes four leaves
qui e tude, *n.* rest; repose

R

Rà di ant, (97) *a.* shining
rân cid, *a.* strong-scented
rap id, *a.* quick; swift
rân som, *n.* price paid for liberty
rap ture, (98) *n.* ecstacy
rat i fy, *v.* to settle; to confirm
ra tion al, *a.* reasonable
rè cent, *a.* new; late; fresh
re cite, *v.* to repeat
re claim, *v.* to reform
rec re à tion, *n.* amusement
re deem, *v.* to ransom
re fine ment, *n.* improvement in elegance, &c.
re form, *v.* to grow better
re frac tor y, *a.* obstinate
re frain, *v.* to forbear
re gard less, *a.* heedless
re gret, *v.* to grieve at
re hearse, *v.* to repeat
re lax, *v.* to slacken
re luc tant, *a.* unwilling
re mote, *a.* distant; foreign
re nown, (89) *n.* fame
rep ri mand, *v.* to reprove
re proach, *v.* to censure; to blame
re pub lick, *n.* a commonwealth
rep u tà tion, *n.* credit
re quite, *v.* to repay
res er voir, *n.* a store-house
re sign, *v.* to give up
re spon sive, *a.* answering
re sult, *n.* consequence
re tal i ate, *v.* to return an injury
re tard, *v.* to hinder
re trieve, *v.* to recover

nó, môve, nòr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

re tire ment, *n.* private abode
ret ri bŭ tion, *n.* repayment
re vèal, *v.* to lay open
rĕv er ence, *n.* veneration
re vĭs ion, (17) *n.* review
re vŏlt, *v.* to desert
rĭgh te ous, (98) *a.* virtuous; just
rĭ gid, *a.* stiff; severe; cruel
rig or ous, *a.* severe; harsh
rĭ ot, *n.* sedition; uproar
ri val, *v.* to emulate; to endeavour to excel
rĭv u let, *n.* a small river
rōam, *v.* to wander or rove
rŭ di ment, (71) *n.* first principle
ru mi nate, (71) *v.* to think
ru ral, (71) *a.* of the country

S

Săc ri fice, *n.* an offering
sāge, *a.* wise; grave
săl a ry, *n.* stated hire
sa lū bri ous, *a.* wholesome
săl u ta ry, *a.* healthful
sanc ti fy, *v.* to make holy
sā ti ate, (98) *v.* to satisfy
săv age, *a.* wild; cruel
scan dal, *n.* infamy; censure
schēme, *n.* a plan; project
sci ence, *n.* knowledge
scribe, *n.* a writer
se cū ri ty, *n.* protection
se date, *a.* calm; serene
sĕd en ta ry, *a.* sitting still
se dūce, *v.* to draw aside
sē ni or, (48) *a.* elder
sĕm i na ry, *n.* a place of education
sen si bĭl i ty, *n.* quickness
sĕn ti ment, *n.* opinion
se rēne, *a.* calm; quiet
sē ri ous, *a.* grave; sober
se vĕr i ty, *n.* rigour
shrĭēk, *v.* to scream
shrĭnk, *v.* to grow less
sim i lar, *a.* resembling
si mĭl i tude, *n.* likeness
sim plĭ ci ty, *n.* plainness
sĭn is ter, *a.* bad; selfish
skil ful, *a.* knowing
slā ver y, *n.* servitude
sloth ful, *a.* lazy
so ci a ble, (17) *a.* friendly
so cial, (59) *a.* familiar
so journ, *v.* to dwell
sŏl emn, *a.* grave; sober
sol i ta ry, *a.* alone
sŏr did, *a.* base, covetous
spā cious, (59) *a.* wide
spe cies, (59) *n.* a sort; class
spē ci men, *n.* an example
spē cious, *a.* showy
spec tā tor, *n.* a looker on
sphēre, *n.* a globe
splēn did, *a.* showy
sprĭght ly, *a.* gay; brisk
sta bĭl i ty, *n.* steadiness
stāg nant, *a.* still
stat ūte, *n.* a law
stĭg ma tize, *v.* to mark with disgrace
stim u late, *v.* to excite
stip u late, *v.* to contract
stŭb born, *a.* obstinate

Fāte, fār, fall, făt.—mē, mĕt.—pine, pĭn.

tū di ous, *a.* diligent in study
tu pid, *a.* dull; heavy
sub dūe, *v.* to conquer
sŭb lu na ry, *a.* terrestrial
sub se quent, *a.* following
sub stăn tial, *a.* real; solid
suc cĕss ful, *a.* prosperous
sug ges tion, *n.* a hint
sŭm ma ry, *a.* short
sump tu ous, (98) *a.* costly
su per cĭl ious, *a.* haughty
su per fi cial, (59) *a.* shallow
su pĕr flu ous, *a.* unnecessary
su per in tĕnd, *v.* to oversee
sŭp ple ment, *n.* an addition
sup pli cate, *v.* to implore
sup prĕss, *v.* to crush
su prēme, *n.* highest
sŭr face, *n.* the outside
sur mount, *v.* to overcome
sur pass, *v.* to excel
sur rĕn der, *v.* to yield up
sus pense, *n.* uncertainty
sŭs te nance, *n.* support
sym mĕt ry, *n.* proportion
sym pa thize, *v.* to feel with or for another
sym p tom, *n.* a sign, token
sys tem, *n.* scheme

T.

Tăb er na cle, *n.* a place of worship; a dwelling
tăint, *v.* to infect
ĕch ni cal, *a.* belonging to the arts
tĕ di ous, (97) *a.* slow; irksome
tĕl e scope, *n.* a spy-glass
tem per ance, *n.* moderation
tem po ral, *a.* measured by time; not eternal
temp ta tion, *n.* trial of virtue; enticement
tĕn den cy, *n.* direction
tep id, *a.* lukewarm
ter mi nate, *v.* to limit
ter rĕs tri al, *a.* earthly
tĕs ti fy, *v.* to witness
the ŏl o gy, *n.* divinity
thē or y, *n.* speculation
thwărt, *v.* to cross
tī dings, *n.* news
tĭm or ous, (48) *a.* fearful
tinc ture, (98) *n.* a colour
tit u lar, (32) *a.* nominal
tŏil some, *a.* laborious
tŏl er ate, *v.* to allow
top ick, *n.* a subject of general discourse
tŏr rid, *a.* burning
tor rent, *n.* a violent stream
traf fick, *n.* commerce
tran quil li ty, *n.* quiet
tran scribe, *v.* to copy
trans fēr, *v.* to convey
trans form, *v.* to change the external shape
trăn si ent, (17) *a.* soon passed
trans mit, *v.* to send from place to place
trans pa rent, *a.* clear
trans pose, *v.* to change the order
trĕa tise, *n.* a discourse
tre mĕn dous, *a.* dreadful
tu ĭ tion, (17) *n.* instruction

un rùd ù ous, (98) *a.* violent; turbulent

U

Ul ti mate, *a.* the very last
un à lien à ble, (35) *a.* that cannot be transferred
u nà nim i ty, *n.* agreement
u nàn i mous, *a.* of one mind
un à wàres, *ad.* suddenly
un dàun ted, *a.* without fear
un ec ring, *a.* certain
un gen er ous, *a.* mean; low bred
un gòd ly, *a.* wicked
un grate ful, *a.* unthankful
u ni form, *a.* similar
un in tèl li gi ble, *a.* not to be understood
u nite, *v.* to agree; to join
u ni vèr sal, *a.* general
un mèr ci ful, *a.* cruel
un ne ces sa ry, *a.* needless
un prò fi ta ble, *a.* useless
un quènch a ble, *a.* not to be put out
un rìgh te ous, (98) *a.* unjust
un sea son a ble, *a.* untimely; unfit
un sta ble, *a.* not fixed; wavering
un thànk ful, *a.* ungrateful
up bràid, *v.* to chide
ùp roar, *n.* tumult; bustle
u sùrp, *v.* to seize without right
u ten sil, *n.* an instrument
u til i ty, *n.* usefulness

V

Và can cy, *n.* empty space
va ca tion, *n.* leisure
vàc u um, *n.* a void space
vag a bond, *n.* a vagrant; a wanderer
val e dic tion, *n.* a farewell
vàl iant, (35) *a.* stout; brave
van ish, *v.* to disappear
van i ty, *n.* empty pleasure
va ri à tion, *n.* change
và ri e gate, *v.* to give different colours
vèg e ta ble, *a.* all sorts of plants
ve lò ci ty, *n.* speed; swiftness
vèn om ous, *a.* poisonous
ven er à tion, *n.* reverence; regard
vèn geance, *n.* punishment
ven ti la tor, (48) *n.* an avenue for fresh air
ve rà ci ty, *n.* moral truth
ver bà tim, *ad.* word for word
vèr dure, (97) *n.* green colour
ver nal, *a.* belonging to spring
ves tige, *n.* a mark; track; footstep
ves ture, (98) *n.* a garment
vex à tion, *n.* sorrow
vi cìn i ty, *n.* neighbourhood
vi cis si tude, *n.* change; revolution
vìc to ry, *n.* a conquest
vi dèl i cet, *ad.* to wit, or namely
vìg or ous, (48) *a.* forcible
vin di cà tion, *n.* defence

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

vi o late, *v.* to injure; to infringe
vis i ble, *a.* apparent; open
vis ion a ry, (17) *a.* imaginary
vi tal, *a.* belonging to life
vi vā ci ty, *n.* liveliness
vo cif er ous, *a.* noisy
vo li tion, *n.* act of willingness
vŏl un ta ry, *a.* acting by choice
vo lŭp tu ous, (98) *a.* luxurious
vo rā cious, *a.* ravenous
vŭl gar, *a.* mean; low

W

Wâft, *v.* to carry
wan der, (23) *v.* to rove
wan ton, *a.* rude; forward
wär rior, (35) *n.* a soldier
wĕa ri ness, *n.* fatigue
wĕl fare, *n.* happiness
whim si cal, *a.* full of notions
wĭl der ness, *n.* a desert tract of country
wit ness, *n.* testimony
won der ful, (48) *a.* strange
work man ship, (48) *n.* skill; art; manufacture
wrēath, *v.* to curl; to twist
wrĕs tle, *v.* to struggle
wrought, *part.* performed

Y

Yeo man, *n.* a gentleman farmer
yĭeld, *v.* to produce; to submit
youth ful, *a.* young

Z

Zēal, *n.* ardour
ze nith, *n.* the point over head
zo ŏg ra phy, *n.* a description of animals

A VOCABULARY OF WORDS,

in which two or more are pronounced alike, but differ in signification.

Ac ci dence, *grammar rules*
ac ci dents, *casualties*
ac count, *estimation*
ac compt, *reckoning*
acts, *exploits*
axe, *edged tool*
ail, *to be ill*
ale, *malt liquor*
air, (62) *vital fluid*
ere *before*
heir, (67) *an inheritor*
e'er, *ever*
eyre, a *kind of court*
hair y, *composed of air*
ey ry, *where birds build nests*
âll, *every thing*
awl, *an instrument*
a lŏud, *with noise*
al lowed, *granted*
âl tar, *place to sacrifice*

al ter, *to change*
ânt, *an emmet*
âunt, *parent's sister*
ânk er, *a kind of keg*
anch or, (48) *stay of a ship*
as sẽnt, *to concede*
as cent, *an eminence*
âu ger, (25) *tool to bore with*
au gur, *to guess*
ăte, *did eat*
ait, *an island in a river*
eight, (67) *twice four*
ârc, *part of a circle*
ark, *a vessel*
a vâil, *to benefit*
a vale, *to depress*
bâ ken, *hardened by fire*
ba con, *swine's flesh smoked*
bâld, *without hair*
bawled, *cried aloud*
bâil, *security*
bale, *a pack of goods*
bâit, (62) *a snare*
bate, *to retrench*
bâize, (62) *coarse cloth*
bays, (62) *garlands*
bâr on, *a degree of nobility*
bar ren, *sterile*
bâre, *without clothes*
bear, *a savage beast*
bâl lot, (48) *a ticket*
bal lette, *a dance*
bâse, *wicked*
bass, *in music, grave, deep*
be, *to exist*
bee, *insect that makes honey*
bẽat, *to strike*
beet, *a vegetable*
bẽach, (63) *edge of a lake*
beech, *a tree*
bẽl, *an idol*
bell, *to ring*
belle, *a gay young lady*
ber ry, *a fruit*
bur y, (53) *to inter*
bẽer, *a malt liquor*
bier, *carriage for the dead*
blew, (71) *did blow*
blue, (93) *a colour*
bŏ, *word of terrour*
bow, *a rainbow*
beau, (65) *a man of dress*
bŏle, *a kind of earth*
boll, *a stalk or stem*
bowl, *a hollow dish*
bŏrne, *carried*
bourn, *a limit*
bŏŭgh, *a branch*
bow, (89) *to bend*
brâid, *a texture*
brayed, *did bray*
brâke, *a plant*
break, *to part*
brĕd, *brought up*
bread, *baked dough*
bruise, (94) *a hurt*
brews, (71) *doth brew*
brute (93) *a beast*
bruit (93) *rumour*
bŭr, *head of a plant*
burr, *lap of the ear*
bŭt, *except*
butt, *a vessel*
bŏlt, *a fastening*
boult, *to sift*
by, *near to*
buy, *to purchase*
cal en dar, *a register*
cal en der, *a press*
câne, *a staff*
cain, *a man's name*
câuk, *coarse spar*
cauk, *to stop leaks*
cârt, *a carriage*

chart, *a map of coasts*
cān on, *a rule*
can non, *a large gun*
cāuse, *motive to a thing*
caws, *like a crow*
cēi ling, *the inner roof*
sea ling, *attesting by a seal*
cēl lar, *under-ground room*
sel ler, *a vender*
cents, *hundredths*
sense, *meaning*
cōl lar, *a ring for the neck*
chol er, *anger*
cite, *to quote*
site, *situation*
sight, *act of seeing*
clāuse, *part of a sentence*
claws, *talons*
clime, *a region*
climb, *to ascend*
chŏp, *to cut*
chap, *to divide the surface*
cĕll, *a hut*
sell, *to dispose of*
cēre, *to wax*
seer, *a prophet*
sear, *to burn*
cĕs sion, *giving way*
ses sion, *a sitting*
cōarse, *not refined*
corse, *a dead body*
course, *natural bent*
cāsk, *a barrel*
casque, *a helmet*
chāste, *virtuous*
chased, *pursued*
clōse, *conclusion*
clothes, *garments*
cōf fer, *a chest*
cough er, *one that coughs*
cūl ler, *a chooser*
col our, (48) *hue*
cŏm ple ment, *full quantity*
com pli ment, *to flatter*
cŏn fi dence, *firmness*
con fi dents, *trusty friends*
cōre, *the heart*
corps, *body of forces*
cŏun sel, *advice*
coun cil, *an assembly*
cous in, *a relation*
coz en, (48) *to cheat*
crēek, *a bay, a rivulet*
creak, *a harsh noise*
crū el, (93) *hard hearted*
crew el, (71) *kind of yarn*
sīg net, *a seal*
cyg net, *a young swan*
dăm, *a mother*
damn, *to condemn*
dāy, *sunshine*
dey, *a Barbary governour*
dēar, *costly*
deer, *a hart*
dēaf ly, *insensible to sound*
def ly, *skilfully*
de là tor, *an accuser*
di la ter, *what extends*
de mēan, *to behave*
de mesne, *an estate*
de vi ser, *a contriver*
di vi sor, *what divides*
de scēn dant, *offspring*
de scen dent, *coming down*
deūce, *two*
deuse, *evil spirit*
dēw, (71) *moisture*
due, *a demand*
dis crēet, *prudent*
dis crete, *distinct*
dis coua, *broad, flat*
dis cus, *a quoit*
dis līmb, *to dismember*
dis limn, *to unpaint*

dŏck et, *a summary*
doqu et, *paper for a warrant*
dŏe, *female of a buck*
dough, *paste for bread*
dŭn, *brown and black colour*
done, (48) *act of doing*
dŭst, *particles of earth*
dost, *second person of do*
ĕx er cise, *labour*
ex or cise, *to cast out devils*
fain, *desirous*
fane, *a temple*
feign, (67) *to dissemble*
fair, *beautiful*
fare, *food*
faint, *languid*
feint, (67) *a pretence*
feat, *an exploit*
feet, *plural of foot*
feud, *contention*
feod, *a tenure*
fĕl loe, *the rim of a wheel*
fel low, *an associate*
flee, *to run away*
flea, *a biting insect*
flue, *soft down on fur*
flew, *did fly*
flŏat, *to swim*
flote, *to skim*
flŏŭr, *pulverized grain*
flow er, *a blossom*
fore, *anterior*
four, *twice two*
fŏrth, *abroad*
fourth, *in number*
fŏŭl, *unclean*
fowl, *a bird*
frays, *quarrels*
phrase, *a mode of speech*
freeze, *to congeal*
frieze, *coarse warm cloth*
fŭrs, *skins with soft hair*
fŭrze, *gorse*
gă bel, *a tax*
ga ble, *sloping roof*
gait, *manner of walking*
gate, *a door*
gage, *a kind of plum*
gauge, *to measure*
gĭld, *to cover with gold*
guild, *a corporation*
gilt, *covered with gold*
guilt, *a crime*
glare, *splendour*
glaire, *white of eggs*
glose, *to flatter*
gloze, *specious show*
gore, *clotted blood*
go er, *a runner*
grate, *bars for fire*
great, *large, eminent*
grā ter, *a large file*
great er, *larger*
grease, *soft fat*
greece, *a country*
grīs ly, *dreadful*
griz zly, *greyish*
greaves, *armour*
grieves, *laments*
groan, *a harsh sound*
grown, *increased in size*
guest, *a visitor*
gues sed, *conjectured*
hail, *to call*
hale, *healthy*
hair, *fur*
hare, *a small animal*
hall, *entrance to a house*
haul, *to drag*
hart, *a deer*
heart, *the vital part*
heal, *to cure*
heel, *rear part of the foot*
hear, *to perceive by the ear*

here, *in this place*
hèard, *did hear*
herd, *drove of cattle*
hûe, *colour*
hew, (71) *to cut with an axe*
heîght, *elevation*
hight, *was named*
hày, *dried grass*
hey, (72) *expression of joy*
hîe, *to hasten*
high, *raised aloft*
hide, *the skin*
hi.d, *made haste*
hire, *wages*
high er, *more high*
hîm, *objective case of he*
hym, *a species of dog*
hymn, *a song of adoration*
hò, *a call*
hoe, *a garden tool*
hòle, *a perforation*
whole, *containing all*
hò ly, *sacred, pious*
whol ly, *completely*
hôôp, *to encircle*
whoop, *to shout*
hòrde, *a clan*
hoard, *a treasure*
I, *myself*
eye, (72) *organ of sight*
îsle, *an island*
aisle, *a walk in a church*
în, *within*
inn, *a publick house*
in tênse, *vehement*
in tents, *purposes*
in tên sion, *act of straining*
in ten tion, *design*
jâm, *a kind of conserve*
jamb, *a supporter*
jûst, *upright*
kèy, *a tool to unlock with*
quay, *artificial bank*
kîll, *to take life*
kiln, *a place to burn bricks*
lâcks, *wants*
lax, *loose*
lâde, *to load*
laîd, *placed*
lâin, *did lie*
lane, *a narrow road*
lâpse, *a small mistake*
laps, *licks up*
lât in, *a language*
lat ten, *brass*
lêd, *did lead*
lead, *a metal*
lêe, *opposite the wind*
lea, *ground enclosed*
ley, *a field*
lèaf, *fold of a book, foliage*
lief, (74) *willingly*
lèak, *a breach*
leek, *a pot herb*
lèase, *to glean*
lees, *sediment*
lèave, *to desist from*
lieve, *willingly*
lês sen, *to grow less*
les son, *a precept, a task*
lêv ee, *time of rising*
lev y, *to raise*
li ar, *one that tells lies*
lyre, *a harp*
limb, *a member*
limn, *to paint*
links, *rings of a chain*
lynx, *a spotted beast*
lòan, *a thing lent*
lone, *solitary*
lûmp, *a small mass*
lomp, (48) *a round fish*

low, *not high*
máde, *created*
maid, *an unmarried woman*
máin, *principal*
mane, *long hair on the neck*
máil, *a postman's bundle*
male, *masculine*
mán tel, *a chimney piece*
man tle, *a cloak*
máize, *Indian corn*
maze, *a labyrinth*
mán ner, *method*
man or, (48) *a lordship*
már shal, *a chief officer*
mar tial, *warlike*
már ten, *a fur animal*
mar tin, *a kind of swallow*
méad, *a kind of drink*
meed, *a recompense*
méan, *despicable*
mien, (74) *manner*
méat, *eatable flesh*
meet, *fit, proper*
mete, *to measure*
mét al, *a mineral*
met tle, *courage*
mé ter, *a measurer*
me tre, *rhyme*
méd al, *a coin, a badge*
med dle, *to interpose*
múle, *a beast*
mewl, (71) *to cry as a child*
might, *power*
mite, *an insect*
mí ner, *a digger for metals*
mi nor, (48) *one under age*
mís, *denoting ill*
miss, *a young lady*
mó, *more in number*
mow, *to cut with a scythe*
móan, *to lament*
mown, *cut down*

móat, *a ditch*
mote, *a small particle*
mům, *silence*
mumm, *to mask*
náy, *no*
neigh, (67) *voice of a horse*
né, *neither or not*
knee, *joint of the leg*
néat, *ut hand*
nere, *parsimonious*
náre, *a nostril*
ne'er, *never*
knáp, *a swelling*
nap, *down; short sleep*
knáve, *a rascal*
nave, *middle of a wheel*
knéad, *to mingle substances*
kneed, *having knees*
need, *necessity*
knéel, *to rest on the knee*
neal, *to temper by heat*
knéw, (71) *did know*
new, *modern*
knów, *to recognise*
no, *denial*
knít, *to braid with needles*
nit, *the egg of an insect*
knót, *a cluster*
not, *denying*
knight, *honorary title*
night, *time of darkness*
nůn, *a cloisteress*
none, (48) *not one*
nůz zle, *to foster*
nous el, *to entrap*
óar, *a paddle*
ore, *metal unrefined*
o'er, *over*
wůn, (48) *did win*
one, *a numerical*
ought, (88) *to be necessary*
aught, *any thing*

ŏn er a ry, *fitted for burdens*
hon or a ry, *done in honour*
ŏur, *pertaining to us*
hour, *sixty minutes*
owe, *to be indebted*
oh, *exclamatory*
pāil, *a wooden vessel*
pale, *dim; not bright*
pāin, *sensation of torment*
pane, *a square of glass*
pair, *a couple*
pare, *to diminish*
pear, *a fruit*
pal ace, *a royal house*
pal las, *a heathen goddess*
pal ate, *organ of taste*
pal let, *a small bed*
pal ette, *a painter's board*
pān el, *a square*
pan nel, *a rustick saddle*
pān ick, *sudden fear*
pan nick, *a plant*
pāt en, *a plate*
pat ine, *cover of a chalice*
pat ten, *base of a pillar*
pā tience, *endurance*
pa tients, *sick persons*
pāuse, *a stop*
paws, *feet of beasts*
peace, *tranquillity*
piece, *a fragment*
pēak, *top of a hill*
pique, (34) *ill will*
pēal, *succession of sounds*
peel, *a rind*
pēer, *a nobleman*
pier, *supporter of an arch*
pēll mell, *confusedly*
pall mall, *a kind of play*
pēn cil, *utensil to mark with*
pen sile, *hanging*
pēn i tence, *repentance*
pen i tents, *sorrowful persons*
place, *local relation*
plaice, *a flat fish*
plain, *smooth; artless*
plane, *a carpenter's tool*
plait, *a fold; a braid*
plate, *wrought silver*
plēas, *apologies*
please, *to delight*
plūm, *a fruit*
plumb, *a plummet*
pōle, *a long stick*
poll, *the head*
pŏp u lace, *the multitude*
pop u lous, *full of people*
pour, (87) *to give vent to*
pow er, *authority, force*
prāc tice, *customary use*
prac tise, *to do habitually*
prāise, *commendation*
preys, (72) *plunders*
prāy, *to implore*
prey, (72) *to plunder*
prēm i ces, *first fruits*
prem i ses, *houses or lands*
prēs ence, *state of being*
pres ents, *donations*
prāy er, (62) *a petitioner*
prey er, (72) *a robber*
prī er, *an inquisitive person*
prī or, *antecedent*
prō, *in defence of*
prow, *head of a ship*
prize, *a reward*
pries, *searches into*
prīn ci pal, *essential*
prin ci ple, *operative cause*
prōf it, *gain*
proph et, *a foreteller*
psāl ter, *a psalm book*
salt er, *a dealer in salt*

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

quèan, *a worthless woman*
queèn, *the wife of a king*
quire, *twenty-four sheets*
choir, *a band of singers*
râb bet, *a mechanical term*
rab bit, *a furry animal*
ràin, *moisture from clouds*
rein, (67) *part of a bridle*
reign, (67) *to rule*
ràise, *to set upright*
rays, *beams of light*
rase, *to overthrow*
raze, *root of ginger*
rài ser, *one that raises*
ra zor, (48) *knife for shaving*
râp, *a quick smart blow*
wrap, *to envelop*
râth, *premature*
wrath, *anger*
râv en, *to devour eagerly*
rav in, *prey*
rêd, *a colour*
read, *skilful by reading*
rèed, *a hollow stalk*
reed, *to peruse*
rêst, *repose*
wrest, *to twist by violence*
rêtch, *to vomit*
wretch, *a miserable mortal*
ròan, *white mixed with bay*
rhone, *a river in France*
rice, *an esculent grain*
rise, *elevation*
rite, *ceremony*
write, *to express by letters*
right, *proper*
wright, *a manufacturer*
rîng, *a circle*
wring, *to twist violently*
ròad, *a highway*
rode, *did ride*
rôe, *a species of deer*
row, *a rank or file*
rôôm, *space; apartment*
rome, *a city in Italy*
rheum, (71) *spittle*
rôod, *a quarter of an acre*
rude, (93) *coarse of manners*
rôte, *formal repetition*
wrote, *did write*
rûff, *an article of dress*
rough, *not polished*
rôûte, *road; way*
rout, *a rabble*
rye, (54) *a grain*
wry, *distorted*
sàil, *wings to a ship*
sale, *act of selling*
sà tire, *a poem to censure vice*
sa tyr, *a sylvan god*
sà vour, *scent; odour*
sa ver, *a preserver*
sînk, *to go down*
cinque, *a five*
shèar, (63) *to cut*
sheer, *pure; clear*
sèa, *the ocean*
see, *to observe*
sèam, *a joining*
seem, *to appear*
sîze, *bulk*
sighs, *deep sobs*
slòe, *black-thorn fruit*
slow, *not swift*
sòar, *to fly aloft*
sore, *an ulcer*
sow er, *a scatterer of seed*
sòared, *did soar*
sword, *a military weapon*
sôle, *bottom of the foot*
soul, *the spirit*
sûm, *the whole amount*
some, *intermediate number*
sûn, *the daily luminary*

Fàte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.
nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt—tùbe, tŭb, bûll.

son (48) *male child*
stày er, (62) *a supporter*
stair, *a step*
stare, *to gaze*
stèal, *to take without right*
steel, *hardened iron*
stile, *steps from an enclosure*
style, *manner of writing*
stàke, *a post*
steak, *flesh broiled*
strâit, *narrow*
straight, *not crooked*
sticks, *small pieces of wood*
styx, *a river*
sŭck er, *a fish*
suc cour, *assistance*
swèet, *pleasing to any sense*
suite, (34 & 94) *retinue*
tăcks, *small nails*
tax, *an impost*
tâil, *the end*
tale, *a story*
târe, *allowance*
tear, *to pull in pieces*
tèam, *a set of horses or cattle*
teem, *to abound*
tàmes, *makes gentle*
thames, *a river in England*
thè, *an article*
thee, *thyself*
thère, (24) *in that place*
their, (67) *of them*
thrôugh, (88) *noting passage*
threw, (67) *did throw*
thrône, *seat of a king*
thrown, *did throw*
time, *measure of duration*
thyme, *an herb*
tòe, *finger of the foot*
tow, *refuse of flax*
tòle, *to train*
toll, *a rate or tax*
tô, *a particle*
too, *likewise*
two, *one and one*
vàle, *a valley*
vail, *a curtain*
veil, (67) *cover for the face*
vane, *a weathercock*
vein, (67) *a blood vessel*
vi al, *a small bottle*
vi ol, *a musical instrument*
wàil, *to grieve audibly*
wale, *rising part in cloth*
wâin, *a carriage*
wane, *decline*
wâist, *the middle*
waste, *to destroy*
wâit, *to stay in expectation*
weight, (67) *heaviness*
wâve, *a billow*
waive, *to quit*
wày, *a passage*
weigh (67) *to balance*
we, *plural of* I
wee, *small; little*
weak, *impotent*
week, *seven days*
wo*û*ld, (88) *wished to do*
w*ŏ*od, (66) *timber*
whèal, *a pustule*
wheel, *a circular body*
yè, *plural of thou*
yea, *yes*
yòke, *to couple together*
yolk, *yellow of an egg*
yôu, *plural of thee*
yew, (71) *a tree*

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